RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 157- BOMBAY MONDAY. JULY 5. 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
3 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA * ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,982
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	....	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	....	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	....	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	....	16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	....	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ..	15 993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK Fi.		16,602
23 ,,	CHINA S ..		7 952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDA.		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK i ..		16,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
i Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
F First Class Passengers only.
S. Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52.
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £165
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,888
29th ,,	MADURA ..	8,975
12th Aug.	MANTOLA ..	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8 246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA

1926		
15th July	NAGPORE	..Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	..China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA	..Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
7th July	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.
7th ,,	BARALA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
9th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.		Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
GENOA	MARU	6785	27 June	13 July
*SADO	MARU	5898	28 June	10 July
SYDNEY	MARU	4105	5 July	20 July
TOYOOKA	MARU	7098	16 July	30 July
*TAMBA	MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 26279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, M[illegible], Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NARottam MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid upto 31-12-25	30,84,370
Reserve	Fund upto 31-12-25	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Ambalia Cant.	Jarranwala	Peshawar
Bombay	Jammu	Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyllapur	Sialkot City.
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Habzabad	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.
AGENTS:— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,82,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—5, Whittington Avenue, E.C.3

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIU,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,582
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office, 7 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 23097.

INSURANCE.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established. 1908.)
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhe

S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD, (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS honest and active for Central Provinces, Khandesh, Berars and Bombay. Liberal commission and bonus, all facilities given. Apply to THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—One Hindu experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, retired in preference for private practice at Jubbulpore, free quarters and Dispensary room in the heart of the city:—Apply to RAI BAHADUR DR. S. N. BARAT, Retired Civil Surgeon, Civil Lines, Jubbulpore.
A R3430

WANTED—ASTROLOGERS, able to construct charts and prepare readings and to reply to questions by horary astrology. Please write to Box No. 1735, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A B3723

WANTED—CANDIDATES for the Overseer and SUB-OVERSEER CLASSES. Apply to the MANAGER, Howett Engineering School, Lucknow, for free prospectus of 1926.
A R3383

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE (S.T.C.D.) as Head Master. Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to THE SECRETARY, Indian School Committee, Jinja, Uganda.
A R3370

WANTED—Men, everywhere. Desirous earning money. Full details against 3 annas stamps: BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3417

WANTED for an Indian State in Upper India, a qualified ASSISTANT ENGINEER with some experience of construction of up-to-date Buildings. Pay Rs. 250/-. Apply Box No. 1739, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 26904

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A R3429

EARN MORE MONEY.—You can learn SOAP MAKING in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0/1/3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. HAWAID COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.
M MF

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Dhow, Jubbulpore, Sholapur, Miraj, Bangalore, Mysore and Jhansi. Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET for Hindus only, one well ventilated Block on 2nd floor behind Wilson College. Apply DHURAMAL CHEDDAMAL, Chappatty Road.
C 11845

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 23 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RHEE, B.A., Ll.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—LOAN rupees Fifty thousand at moderate rate of interest on mortgage of half share of a tea garden. For particulars apply to R. S. BORTHAKUR, Rajmai Post, Upper Assam.
R R3442

PROFESSION.

CONSULT for all problems regarding FORTUNE. Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kathari Mansion, opposite General Post Office, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag. Dist.
P R3426

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—One Faster and two Harrison SOCKS KNITTING MACHINE, No. 129, I. R. BAVDIN, Nadiad (Gujerat.)
K R3431

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

300 "MYSORE SPECIALS" AGARBATTIS for Rs. 3 post free from G. VENKATA RAO, Bangalore City.
T R3427

SENTA TYPEWRITER for Office and Travelling Rs. 170 net, Rs. 10 extra for imitation case. Sole Agents: S. NAVALKAR & SONS, Bombay 2.
T R3393

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 20th July, 1926, at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March, 1926.

2nd Two Directors retire by rotation under Clause 100 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.

3rd To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

4th To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th July to 20th July, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st July, 1926. 26893

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 20th July 1926 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March 1926.

2nd. Two Directors retire by rotation under Clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

4th. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th July, to 20th July 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st July, 1926. 26894

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 26th of July, 1926, the business of the LONDON OFFICE of the Bank will be carried on at
22, Old Broad Street,
London, E.C. 2.
N. M. MURRAY,
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.)
Managing Governors.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1926. 26744

WANTED.

AN experienced GRADUATE to act as a Manager of the Belgaum Pioneer Urban Co-operative Credit Bank, Ltd., on a monthly starting pay varying between Rs. 100-150 according to qualifications. A Bachelor of Commerce with an experience of Accountancy and Banking will be given preference. Apply to the undersigned before the 15th of July, 1926.

B. B. POTDAR,
Chairman, Managing Committee.
R3416

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED for Petrol and Kerosine Oil Lamps. Prices must include delivery C.I.F., Karachi. The quotations must be accompanied by illustrations of the Lamps offered and full particulars as to the make, the candle power etc. Demonstrations at Karachi of the Lamps offered would be preferred. Quotations in sealed cover superscribed "Quotations for Lamps" will be receivable by the end of July 1926, (3 p.m. Standard Time).

(Sd.) REWACHAND RATANCHAND,
Chief Officer,
Karachi Municipality.
29th June, 1926. 26910

WANTED.

WANTED—A TEMPORARY ASSISTANT SIGNAL ENGINEER for 3 years. Pay Rs. 350—860 according to qualifications and experience. Only those, who have qualified themselves to hold an appointment in the Superior Cadre by a sound technical training up to the B.Sc. Standard in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and also by practical experience of at least 5 years of Mechanical and Electrical Signalling with a recognised Firm of Signal Manufacturers or Railway Company, need apply.

Applications accompanied by a statement giving full particulars of qualifications, age and experience, together with copies of testimonials, to be addressed to the DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER, Signals, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Churchgate, Bombay, and should reach his Office before 20th July, 1926.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
B. B. & C. I. Rly.
26897

WANTED

WANTED—An experienced SUB-OVERSEER to work on the Bombay Division of the B.B. & C.I. Railway. Applicants must have had at least 7 years' experience in practical building work. Pay Rs. 60/- to 100/ p.m., according to qualifications with 15 per cent. Local Allowance. Applications with statement of qualifications and copies of testimonials should reach the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Bombay, on or before 25th July, 1926.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Ry.
Bombay, 26th June, 1926.
26888

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY CO, LTD.

NOTICE.

OWING to congestion of passenger traffic during the coming Ashadi Fair, the accelerated Mail Train Service in force on this Railway at present will be temporarily suspended from 14/7/1926 to 28/7/1926 both days inclusive and the present 1 Up, 2 Down, 3 Up and 4 Down Mails will run as Mixed Mails during this period. The timings of principal stations will be as under. Detailed timings will be seen in the Time Tables exhibited at stations:—

STATIONS.		H.M.
Kurduwadi	D.	8 5
Pandharpur	A.	10 45
,,	D.	17 40
Kurduwadi	A.	20 39
Kurduwadi	D.	7 45
Barsi Town	A.	9 29
,,	D.	9 54
Latur	A.	15 43
,,	D.	12 00
Barsi Town	A.	17 58
,,	D.	18 36
Kurduwadi	A.	20 21

D. L. AJREKAR,
Traffic Superintendent,
Barsi Light Railway Co., Ltd.
Kurduwadi, 2/7/1926. 26903

IMPORTANT TO : : INCOME TAX : : PAYERS - : : :

If you want advice on any point regarding Income Tax or if you are dissatisfied with Income Tax Assessments consult immediately,

MESSRS. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
Income Tax Experts, 6, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 2650.
Telegraphic Add. "ADAMBARY."

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T MISS THE FUN! AN AVALANCHE OF LAUGHS
HAROLD LLOYD IN 'NOW OR NEVER'
3 REEL COMEDY.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE includes THE DERBY.
Time 6-30 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA—ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

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PRESENTS THIS WEEK
HINDOOSTAN FILM CO.'S BEST PICTURE
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RATES AS USUAL.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT OLD HANUMAN LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Messrs. Kakubhai alias Bhagwandas Jivandas, Hansraj Jivandas, Babu Jiwandas and Jamnadas Vassonjee the last named a minor by his uncle and natural guardian the said Kakubhai alias Bhagwandas Jivandas being the surviving male members of a joint and undivided Hindu family consisting of themselves and Vassonjee Jivandas (since deceased) and by virtue of the power of sale vested in them under an indenture of mortgage dated the 20th March 1920 and made between Kanji Goculdas in his own right and as administrator of the estate of Jiva Visram Gopi, Premji Canji and Narandas Canji of the one part and the said Vassanji Jiwandas of the other part and on account and risk of the surviving mortgagors and the heirs and legal representatives of the said Kanji Goculdas since deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & COY. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst, sell by Public Auction at 4/30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece of Fazendari land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at and fronting old Hanuman Street Cross Lane, admeasuring about 179 square yards and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1638 and bounded on the east by the properties of Purshottam Cursondas and Goculdas Morarji on the west by vacant ground leading to Gusavar oart on the north by the property of Premji Jeewa, on the south by public road called Hanuman Lane and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 1425 and Street No. 119, 121, 123, 125 and 3 and now in the possession of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE
BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.
An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasure of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S ELECTRIC SHOP GOODS AT LANS. DOWNE ROAD, APOLLO BUNDER.

By the order of K. M. Taleyarkhan, Esq. the Ag: Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Pratapsingh Panjabi (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th July, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Linden House, Lans-Downe Road, Apollo Bunder, the following:

A lot of Electric and Copepr tea kettles, stoves, room-heaters, fire blazers, irons, electric table and hanging lamps, bulbs, switches, glass and silk shades, electric coffee pots, wires, holders, second hand fans, cycle, show cases, cupboards, writing tables, clock, Remington Typewriter, large Milner's Safe, Mehta boxes, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE
Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information; are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT cables at great expense.

As regards Moffussil clientele, we
(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market,
(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given, and
(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.

For commission rates, special charges, deposit terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.

Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, phone us, or see us at our office.

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SHARE BAZAR.

BOMBAY, July 3.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2 ½	81
Baroda	50	4	84
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ½	58
Central	25	1½	26 12
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80
Imperial	500	40	1685
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	425
Union	5	0 4 0	3 6 XD

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	11 14
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	24 4
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	50
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	55
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	135
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	4
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	41

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	925
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	146
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.c.	116 X-D
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	90
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	98
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	92
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	82
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	90
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	94
Sialkot Nkrowal ..	100	5 p.c.	103 8
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	156 4
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	707½ XD
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	73

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	190
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	250
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—14	Y—9—8	

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74 8
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	685
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	980
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	118 12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	64
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	65
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1020
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	920
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	517 8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	770

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	150
Hamedan Corporation	5000	20-35	930
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	855
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	515
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	700
Volkart U.P.	500	40	685

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	170
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	420
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	132 8
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	11 4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	46
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8	0 4 0	5
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	170
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	75
Mekenzie	100	30	320
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	705
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	129 8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	57 8
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	87 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	27 8
Thacker	50	..	125
Telephone	50	nil	27 2

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	750
Jupiter	15	..	5
New India	25	ly	21 4
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1000
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	3
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	6

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410
Alliance	100	..	32 8
Apollo	50	..	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	315
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	872 8
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	300
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	175
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	35
Century	100	20y	331 4
Central India O. ..	100	16	507 8
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	435
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	127 8
Coorla	100	..	140
Crescent	100	n'l	168 12
Currimbhoy	250	..	300
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	670
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	0 14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	215
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	130
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20 8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	265
Fazulbhoy	250	25	840
Finlay	100	nil	117 8
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	500
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	113 12
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1425
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	175
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1050
Indore-Malwa United	100	12-8	392 8
Jamshed O.	250	..	65
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		97 8
Kilachand	25	..	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1000
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5150
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	17
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	87 8
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	100	1850
Mathradas	100	..	120
Megor Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	135
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay.	100	10	135
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	283 12
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	456 4
Phoenix	100	10	390
Premier	100	..	35
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	10
Sassoon Silk	500	..	507 8
Sholapur	1,000	250	7700
Simplex	250	..	1078
Sir Shapurji Broac'a	100	..	23 12
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	473 12
Swan	100		130
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2050
Vishnu P.	500	35	560
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, July 3

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	410
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	315
Bombay Dyeing	860	873-12	860	872-8
Century	357-8	362-8	356-4	361-4
Central India ..	501-4	506-4	501-4	506-4
Colaba Land ..				127-8
Crescent	..	..		168-12
Edward Sassoon..	..	..	..	166-4
Fazulbhoy ..		830	842-8	830 840
Finalay	..	..	..	117-8
Globe				25
Gokak	..	..	..	113-12
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	175
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	392-8
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	100
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	82-8
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	85
Mysore	..	..	..	116
New Great ..	276 4	283-12	276-4	283-12
Pearl		450	457-8	450 457-8
Pabany	..	..	..	21 5
Phoenix	..	..	..	390
Simplex ..				107-8
Swadeshi ..	467-8	473-12	467-8	473-12
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	130
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	115

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	17
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	19
Tram Co. Ord.			118-1
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	11-1
Central India Mining	..	..	24-
Indian Cement ..	..	..	5
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	5
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	4
Tata Hydro	1012-8	1022-8	1012-8 1020
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.		27-8	28 27-8 28
Tata Iron & Steel Def.		76-14	80 76-14

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 3.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Brass, English	¾	57	8	0
Brass, English	1	57	4	0
Brass, English	1¼	57	0	0
Brass, English	1½	57	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	57	0	0
Brass, English	2	57	0	0
Brass, German	¾	56	12	0
Brass, German	2	55	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 3.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	¾	58	8	0
Copper German	1	60	6	0
Copper German	1¼	60	6	0
Panchteka joint		28	8	0
Copper English Bars		52	8	0
Brass Bars		40	6	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, Country		23	6	0
Lead Rangooni		24	8	0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	55	8	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54	8	0
Koger Brass 1¾ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		59	12	0

BOMBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, July 3.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	7	0
Finix	No. 6½	0	7	3
Kilachand	No. 8½	0	8	6
David	No. 10½	0	8	3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	9	0
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	9	0
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0	9	3
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	9	0
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	9	6
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	10	9
Japan	No. 20	0	12	6
Japan	No. 32	1	1	0
Japan	No. 40	1	3	0
Japan	No. 40½	1	4	3

GAZETTE OF INDIA

SIMLA, July 2.

Legislative Department:—The Governor-General has nominated Mr. F. W. Allison an official to be a member of the Legislative Assembly.

The East Bengal Non-Mahomedan constituency is called upon to elect a member of the Council of State in the place of Raja Pramadanath Roy deceased.

Finance Department:—Mr. J. M. Hartley Accountant-General Railways has been granted leave for five months. Mr. A. D. Gordon of Messrs. Williamson Magor and Company is appointed to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. E. R. Colman.—A.P.

THE WEATHER.

FORGING AHEAD.

PROGRESS OF MONSOON

SIMLA, July 3.

Both branches of monsoon are tending to strengthen and depression which is forming at head of the Bay may shortly improve the rainfall in North-east India.

The temperature has fallen considerably from Rajputana eastwards to Orissa.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Assam, Bengal, Bihar, east United Provinces, Malabar and north Madras coast and local in Burma, Orissa, East Rajputana, Konkan and Gujarat, west Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras, while a few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces, Kashmir, North-west Frontier Province, Gujarat and south Hyderabad.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair and Bassein 2 inches; Mergui, Tavoy and Diamond Island 3; Barisal and Bogra 1; Jalpaiguri and Balasore 1 1/2; Sambalpur 3; Purnea 1 1|2; Gorakhpur 2; Bahraich 1 1|2; Sutna 3; Khandwa 1 1|2; Ratnagiri 1; Marmagoa 2; Karwar 1 1|2; Mangalore 1; Calicut 2; Cochin 4; Nellore 1 1|2; Cocanada 3; Calingapatam 1.

Forecast.—Increase in south Bengal.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, July 3.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 3rd July. 1926	Total since 3rd July, 1926	June 1st to 3rd July	
			1924	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point	0 83	8 53	8 73	2 01
Fort (St. Geo Hospital)	1 46	9 54	11 53	..
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 89	10 15	10 7	
Kamp and C. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 3rd July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m. 29.651 inches (·032 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.607 inches (-014 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.037
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 77.8 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.0 degrees (0.7 below normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours. 77.4 degrees (0.9 below normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 87 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. SW
Velocity " " 8 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 207 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.83 inches
Total rainfall during the month 2.39 "
" " " year 11.67 "
Weather Remarks— Rain.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 3rd July 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in the south-east where it is lightly to moderately clouded. The air is locally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal throughout the province; the minimum was higher than usual at Ambala and lower at Hissar. The thermometer rose to 112 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 8.28 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Agra and in defect at Cawnpore. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the east and the maximum alone in the west. The highest temperature in the province was 107 deg. at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur has had 0.27 in. of rain, Ajmer 0.18 in., Kotah 0.22 in. and Mount Abu 0.20 in. Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in parts of Rajputana and in defect in upper Sind. Maximum temperatore was above normal in the latter area and locally in east Rajputana; the minimum was higher than usual in upper Sind and lower in most parts of Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded a maximum temperature of 117 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat has had 0.30 in. of rain, and Veraval and Indore each a light fall. Skies are in general heavily clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was above normal in Cutch and locally in Gujarat and Central India West, and in defect in central Kathiawar; the minimum was higher than usual in parts of Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.33 in. of rain, Khandwa 1.28 in., Nagpur 0.28 in. and Chanda a light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is nearly normal except at Khandwa, where it is in slight excess. Maximum temperature was locally above normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.83 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 1.04 in., Marmugao 1.96 in. and Karwar 1.25 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 85.0 deg. and the lowest 77.4 deg. both being 1 deg. below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.34 in. of rain and Malegaon a light fall. Skies are heavily clouded generally and moisture in the air is normal. Maximum temperature was above normal in east Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the United Provinces, Kathiawar and south-east Madras. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Mangalore 1.07 in., Calicut 2.12 in., Cochin 3.67 in., Trivandrum 0.52 in., Masulipatam 0.64 in., and Trichinopoly 0.53 in.

Forecast.—Extension in the United Provinces.

Erratum.—In the earthquake report published yesterday, the time at which the shock was recorded should read 19 hours 46 minutes instead of 17 hours 46 minutes. Daily Weather Telegram for the 2nd July 1926 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has strengthened in the central parts of the country and extended feebly into the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad, and local in Bengal, Bihar, west Rajputana, Central India West and on the north Madras coast; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, the United Provinces, south-east Madras, east Rajputana and Gujarat.

The chief amounts were:—Mergui one and a half inches; Tavoy, Kyaukpyu, Diamond two; Dhubri, Cherrapunji eight; Silchar, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong one; Jalpaiguri five; Dinajpur, Purnea three; Surat four; Indore one and a half; Akyab, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Calicut one and a half; Nellore one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON SATURDAY OF JULY 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0	0.18	—0.18	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	0	0.77	—0.77	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	0.89	2.71	—1.82	34.77
Lahore ..	..	0.05	2.03	—1.98	19.02
Hissar ..	0.03	1.61	1.93	—0.32	14.47
Ambala ..	..	0.05	4.75	—4.70	30.49
Delhi ..	..	0.11	3.80	—3.69	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0.28	1.32	3.09	—1.77	26.90
Mainpuri ..	..	0.20	3.61	—3.41	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	1.16	5.41	—4.25	36.17
Cawnpore ..	..	0.27	4.08	—3.81	35.92
Allahabad ..	..	0.29	6.01	—5.72	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0	0.28	—0.28	3.68
Karachi ..	..	0	0.92	—0.92	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	0.04	0 04	1.66	—1.62	11.79
Ajmer ..	0.18	0.76	2.94	—2.18	20.65
Jaipur ..	0.06	0.49	2.99	—2.50	24.21
Kotah ..	0.22	0.47	3.51	—3.04	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0.20	1.30	7.17	—5.81	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	0.04	0 04	2.59	—2.05	14.29
Dwaraka ..	..	0	2.53	—2.53	15.52
Veraval ..	0.13	2.86	4.95	—2.09	18.80
Rajkot ..	0.03	5.77	5.07	+0.70	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	..	0.48	4.85	—4.37	21.20
para ..					
Surat ..	0.31	5.01	9.85	—4.84	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	..	1.25	5.25	—3.97	28.83
Deesa	..	0.09	2.91	—2.82	24.70
Central India W-					
Neemuch ..	..	0.43	5.33	—4.90	29.19
Indore ..	0.12	2.10	6.61	—4.51	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0.33	1.14	6.88	—7.74	55.11
Saugor ..	0.08	1.81	7.04	—5.83	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	..	2.00	7.25	—5.25	48.33
Khandwa ..	1.28	2.40	6.17	—3.77	29.63
Akola	..	2.14	5.54	—3.80	31.35
Amraoti ..	0.06	3.60	7.27	—3.67	33.05
Nagpur ..	0.28	1.20	10.13	—8.93	48.97
Chanda ..	0.14	2.41	8.61	—6.20	51.90
Raipur					50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0 83	8.53	20.83	12.30	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	1.04	4.30	32.13	7.93	99.98
Mormugao ..	1.96	3.62	31.69	—3.07	94.95
Karwar ..	1.25	3.90	40.98	—4.08	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	0 13	3.26	4.84	—1.58	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	5.75	5.09	+0.66	22.35
Poona	..	1.78	5.26	—3.47	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	5.23	5.11	+0.12	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	1.92	3.49	—1.57	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.34	3.85	9.24	—5.39	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0 03	6.42	5.97	+0.45	27.53
Nizamabad	—	0.76	6.24	—5.48	40.08
Indur ..					
Hyderabad ..	..	0.62	5.10	—4.48	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	1 07	6.15	41.12	—35.57	125.68
Calicut ..	2 12	31.52	37.15	—5.63	117.16
Cochin ..	3.67	37.65	31.23	+6.42	114.51
Trivandrum	0.52	10.56	14.27	—3.71	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.12	13.59	8.26	—5.33	84.16
Madras Excluding					
Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam	0.64	2.09	5.06	—2.79	41.59
Bellary ..	..	2.24	2.04	+0.20	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	5.42	3.24	+2.18	31.23
Madras ..	0.05	0.45	2.30	—1.85	50.74
Bangalore ..	0.02	2.40	3.27	—0.87	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	0.06	1.78	—1.72	22.29
Trichinopoly	0.53	1.60	1.59	+0.81	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0.02	1.52	—1.50	54.98

To-day! Same boy 13 years ago.

Age 18. CYRIL D. COLSTON. Age 3. Before Virol. Age 5. After Virol.

Once a hopeless case

DOCTOR'S REPORT

3rd January, 1925

"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril D. Colston, then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 18, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 5.

An Extraordinary Recovery

"I enclose recent photographs for your inspection. It is to be noted that he is of average build and that his muscular system is well developed. He is mentally alert and his school life was quite normal. He gained several distinctions in athletics, and for one year held the swimming championship of his school. He is now engaged in the business of watchmaking, and is, I understand, a clever workman.

'Nothing less than a miracle'

"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development (during which he never ceased to take VIROL), enabled him to build up a healthy body and gave him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (Signed) ——, M.D.

VIROL

School Children need VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of Virol were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

GROSSMITH'S "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne

has a wonderfully refreshing odour of invigorating quality. Don't merely ask for Eau de Cologne but Grossmith's "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne—the product of nearly a hundred years' continuous improvement. Magical in relieving headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves.

Ask also for "Golden Still" Eau-de-Cologne TOILET SOAP, BATH SOAP, BATH CRYSTALS, and TOOTH POWDER.

Of all Chemists & Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors.
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.
LONDON.
Agents: WALTER WHITE, Bombay.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 3.

To-day Reuter reported a drop of 22 points in near position and 13 points lower to 2 points higher in distant positions in New York futures. The market eased early on long liquidation on the publications of Bureau Report, but later improved on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 1 point up to 3 points down. New York and New Orleans markets are closed on Saturday, 3rd June, and Monday, the 5th instant.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—The following is the Report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau for the period ending 25th June:—

Condition of crop 75.4 per cent.

Crop expectation 15,635,000 bales.

Acreage 48,898,000 bales.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 2nd instant from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. F. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Bureau is about as looked for. Think temporary decline possible but think chances favour a reaction."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 2nd instant as under:—

"Agricultural Bureau Report:—Condition 75.4 per cent., crop 15,635,000 bales, acreage 48,898,000. Our opinion remains unchanged."

The season's first Agricultural Bureau Report was known here this morning showing a condition of 75.4 per cent. as against 75.9 per cent. same time last year, with an estimated crop outturn of 15,635,000 bales compared with the last year's figure of 14,339,000 bales, whilst the acreage is estimated at 48,898,000 against the revised estimate for last year of 48,070,000 which undoubtedly shows an increase of nearly 1½ per cent. instead of a decree as was generally anticipated. The above figures are very near popular anticipation and although the document published is distinctly of a bearish nature it had no material effect on the markets as the bearish feeling was about discounted. Soon after the announcement of the Report in America, prices there gave way somewhat, but as a result of short-covering improved later and closed fairly steady. With the existing bad trade conditions throughout the world, and the promise of another large crop this year, we do not see where the necessary support is to come from and we look for a further easing in prices before any legitimate trade demand is in evidence or the crop suffers any serious damage through bad weather later.

Despite the fact that New York market reported a moderate decline, the Marwari Bazaar here opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 331½ for July-August Broach. General buying caused a steady improvement in prices to Rs. 333½, but the market receded on Marwari Shroffs selling to Rs. 331. The close, however, again witnessed a slight improvement to Rs. 332. New Crop April-May Broach after having opened at Rs. 312½ steadily advanced on Offices and Bazaar operators buying to Rs. 314, but later gave way on Commission Houses and general selling to Rs. 312½, the rate finally closing at Rs. 313. At Cotton Depot, the market opened at Rs. 312½ and closed steady at Rs. 313 on buying by Japanese and Commission Houses.

Fine Oomra for July delivery opened at Rs. 318 and after going down by a rupee on moderate selling by a Marwari House, closed steady at Rs. 317½; while December-January Oomra was quoted at the outset at Rs. 297½, improved to Rs. 298½ on Offices and Jobbers buying, but at this stage profit-taking and general selling caused a set-back to Rs. 297 and the market finally closed steady at Rs. 298. Bengals for July and December-January deliveries were quoted respectively at Rs. 251½ and Rs. 246½.

There was a moderate demand for Ready cotton yesterday, with little business passing.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 3.

	6 p.m.
Fully Good Broach April-May	313½
Fully Good Broach July-August	333
Fully Good Bengal July	251½
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	247
Fine Oomra July	318
Fine Oomra December-January	298

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 3.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd July, 1926:—

	Bales.
Cotton	4,896
	Cwts.
Wheat	9,580
Linseed	7,381
Rape, etc.	25
Gingellyseed	31
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	953
Castorseed	4,221
Rice	37,309
Myrabollams	714
Cottonseed	750
Mowraseed	595
Gram	1,244
Juwar	1,090
Masur	Nil
Barley	178
Bajri	555
	Tons.
Coal	492

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 3.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh		2,90,466	2,94,596
Central India ..	100	3,72,145	3,35,482
Berar and Nagpur ..	109	2,20,290	2,04,433
Hyderabad-Gaorani		73,963	97,753
Berar	178	4,73,014	5,66,510
Central Provinces ..	72	2,45,198	2,56,433
Total Oomras ..	459	16,75,085	17,55,207
Dholera		2,76,055	3,02,601
N.W. Provinces ..		1,29,516	1,24,867
Rajputana	351	1,07,726	77,194
Sind-Punjab ..		2,89,939	3,61,237
Broach		3,11,871	4,85,100
Ocompta & Dharwar	1,443	1,36,307	1,66,176
Western-Northern	1,225	89,942	85,491
Coconada		2,634	1,644
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		53,721	32,089
Persian		4,848	24,705
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African	1,398	72,106	53,949
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	3,347	3,491
Total ..	4,896	31,60,854	34,71,855

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 1st July This year	Last year
Europe	558	5,07,947	6,34,816
Japan & China ..	16,456	16,33,381	18,04,093
Coast Ports ..		22,303	21,042
Up country by Rail.		94,112	14,188
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		49,818	44,599
Total	17,014	23,07,561	25,19,318

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 3.

	Rs.	
Bengal Superfine M G	255/60	.....
Bengal Fine M G	240/45	.....
Bengal F G M G	220/30	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	240	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	225/30	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	335/40	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	330/35	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/35	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/20	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	315/25	.....
Arvi Dine M G	315/25	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	285/305	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	290/300	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	260/70	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	255/60	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	330/35	.....
Broach F G M G	300/05	.....
Muthia Fine M G	240/45	.....
Muthia F G M G	220/25	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	355/65	.....
Westerns M G	295/305	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	340/45	.....
Cambodia F G M G	380/90	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	380/90	.....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	300/05	.....
Dhollera F G M G	290/300	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

New York, July 3.

Market closed.

Liverpool, July 3.

October	8.50	—.10
December	8.44	—.09
January	8.46	—.08
March	8.51	—.07

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, July 3.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool:		
July	8.80	—.10
August	8.68	—.10
September	8.59	—.10
October	8.53	—.10
November	8.45	—.09
December	8.47	—.09
January	8.46	—.08
February	8.67	+.12
March	8.51	—.07
April	8.51	—.07
May	8.54	—.07
June	8.52	—.07
July	8.51	—.07

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 3.

July	14.50	—.18
August	14.32	—.18
September	14.70	—.20
October	14.60	—.20
November	14.50	—.22
December	14.42	—.23
January	14.35	—.22
February	14.36	—.22
March	14.32	—.23
April	14.32	—.22
May	14.27	—.22
June	14.27	—.22
July	14.27	—.22

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 3.

Scinde, Good	5.80
Scinde, Fully Good	6.10
Scinde, Fine	6.40
Bengal, Good	5.90
Bengal, Fully Good	6.20
Bengal, Fine	6.50
Oomra, Good	6.65
Oomra Fully Good	6.95
Oomra, Fine	7.25
Broach, Good	7.20
Broach, Fully Good	7.60
Broach, Fine	8.00

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 3.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	100
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	Nil
Mid. American Spot	9.20
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis	16.05

The New York and New Orleans cotton markets are closed to-day and will remain closed on Monday, July 5th.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 3.

July	8.83	—.07
August	8.71	—.07
October	8.57	—.06
January	8.49	—.05
March	8.54	—.04
May	8.56	—.05

London, July 2.

Exchange Belgium	186.00
Exchange Athens	397.50

Cuban Sugar 11/10.1/2 July Sellers.

WHEAT.

London, July 3.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs.:—
54/6 July-August Sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe 584 lbs.:—
54/6 July-August Nominal.

Tone:—Firmly held.

Wheat, Australian:—
58/6 July-August Sellers.

Wheats, Choice White Karachi:—
56/3 July-August Sellers.

Tone:—Firmly held.

Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom 2,490,000 quarters.

SEEDS.

London, July 3.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata)—
£16.1/4 July-August Offered.
£16.1/4 August-September Hull Paid.

Cottonseed, Bombay—
£8.1/8 July-August Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay—
£17 July-August Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay—
£18.7/8 July-August Sellers.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Uusual Bold, ton—
£21 July-August Nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton—
£22 July-August Sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, ton—
£22.5/8 July-August Nominal.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, ton—
£20.1/4 July-August Nominal.

Rapeseed, Cawnpore, ton—
£22.1/2 July-August Sellers.

Tone:—Inactive.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 3.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta:—
15/7-1/2 July-September Sellers.
15/9 October-December Sellers.
16 January-March Sellers.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay:—
15/8.1/2 July-September Sellers.

Fine White Java C and F Karachi:—
15/9.1/2 July-September Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, July 3.

Linseed, Calcutta:—
18-1/2 July-August Sellers.

Raw Linseed Oil:—
33 August Offered.
32/3 September-December Paid.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 3.

Ready:—21/6/9.

Vaida Asad:—Opening 21/7/9, highest 21/7/6, at 6 p.m. 21/7/6.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/9, at 6 p.m. 21/7/9.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Asad:—Opening 0/1/6.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/2/6.

Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 3.

Ready:—68/13/0.

Vaida Jeth:—Opening 68/12/0, highest 68/12/9, at 6 p.m. 68/13/0.

Vaida Asad:—Opening 69/0/0, highest 69/0/3, at 6 p.m. 69/0/3.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 68/14/0, highest 68/14/3, at 6 p.m. 68/14/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Asad:—Opening 0/11/0.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 1/0/0.

Tone:—Market steady.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 3.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1310.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1380.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1365.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125½.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276¼.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.86 1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 181.00
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.11.
London—Brussels Frcs. 183.00
London—Rome Liras 139.00.
London—Bertin Marks 20.39.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market steady—dull.

London, July 3.

Tele. Transfers 1/5-15/16.
Bar Gold £4/4/11.1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 30-5/16 Quietly steady.

London, July 3.

Exchange on London in Paris	181.50
Exchange on London in Germany	20.43½
Exchange on London in Italy	Unreceived
Exchange Amsterdam	12.11-3/8
Exchange Switzerland	25.13
Exchange Warsaw	49.50

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 3.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 M/st	1/6 5/32
Fcs. Demand	1250
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	154
Shanghai	201 1/2
Japan	129 1/4
Singapore	157 1/4

Market steady.

BULLION

Bombay, July 3.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/7/9.

Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/7/9.

National Bank Bar Gold 21/14/0.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/9.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/3.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/3 Sep.

Bar silver ready Rs. 69/0/0.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 69/0/0.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 69/2/0.

London, July 2.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½.

Silver ready d. 30/5.

Silver forward d. 30/5.

TONE OF SILVER:—

Very quiet. India bought to cover sales. China sold. We expect prices to remain at about the present level.

DISCOUNT.

London, July 3.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4.5/32 per cent.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4.1/4 per cent.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5.1/4 per cent.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5.3/4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 3.

3 Months 4 5/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 2 3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Month 2 1/2 per cent.
Money 3 Months 2 1/2 per cent.
Money 6 Months 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 3.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76/7.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 93/8.

5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 102.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 103/7.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 107/10.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 106/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs. 100/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 101/12.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 106.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 107/1.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 108/4.

6½ per cent. Bombay Devn. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 112/12.

4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 86.

4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 111.

6 per cent. Municipal 1939-49 Rs. 108.

4 per cent Loan 1960/70 Rs. 87/8.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

Bombay, July 3.

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
KHADI				
Textile	"	0	12	3
Century	"	0	12	0
Jacob	"	0	12	0
E. D. Sassoon	"	0	12	0
Elphinstone	"	0	11	6
Apollo	"	0	11	6
LONG CLOTH (full weight) 34/40 In.—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	1	6
Century	"	1	1	0
Century 6404-8705	"	1	1	0
Hindustan	"	1	1	3
Fazal (Mahal)	"	1	1	6
Phoenix	"	1	1	3
Pabaney Bhoolmala)	"	1	0	9
Manekji (Pafangia)	"	1	0	9
Kaliamardan	"	1	1	0
Daud Sahib	"	1	0	0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5302/5303:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	2	0
Hindustan	"	1	1	6
David Mill	"	1	2	0
Apollo	"	1	2	0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Swan Finley	"	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	"	1	0	6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 36/42 in.—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	0	6
Spring (Merchant)	"	1	0	6
Century (Bugle)	"	1	0	0
Apollo (Pyala)	"	1	0	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	1	0	0
Sakuntala	"	1	0	0
Sundari Brand	"	1	0	0
Globe	"	0	15	0
Rachael	"	0	15	0
Palkhi	"	1	0	6
Maher	"	1	0	0
LEPAD.				
Spring	"	1	0	3
Textile	"	1	0	0
Century	"	0	15	0
Maher	"	1	0	0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	"	1	2	6
Jacob	"	1	1	0
Century	"	1	2	6
Mun Mill	"	1	1	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	"	1	1	6
Century	"	1	1	6
Jacob E D.	"	1	0	0
Mun Mill	"	1	1	0
1386 Tata	"	3	2	0
CHECK GREY DRILL 8 lbs. 6r.—				
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4	4	0
Jamshed	"	4	4	0
Century	"	4	13	0
Pearl Pabaney 45	"	4	6	0
Hindustan No. 902	"	4	14	0
BLEACHED CHECK—				
Kasturchand Mill	"	5	14	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	"	11	8	0
2020 Jacob	"	8	4	0
5800 Kuria	"	9	2	0
1325 Morarji	"	6	6	0
GADRUN NO. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	"	8	10	0
Hindustan	"	8	14	0
E D Rachael	"	7	0	0
SALITA:—				
Century	"	1	0	0
Textile	"	1	0	0
Spring (Merchant)	"	1	0	0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	9	0
777 Crescent	"	2	8	0
Apollo David	"	2	7	6
DUKDI Yards 13 16 18:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	5	0
Grtat	"	1	4	6
Phoenix	"	1	5	6
Tata	"	0	0	0
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.				
Hindustan	"	1	1	6
David	"	1	0	9
Mahel	"	1	0	9

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

B. Hy. Examination results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Dr. Vad's lecture on Influenza, Grant Medical College, 3-30 p.m.

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), weather permitting.

DR. VAD'S LECTURE.

Dr. Vad will deliver the fourth and concluding lecture of his course of Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellowship Lectures on "Influenza, with special reference to the last Pandemic" at the Anatomy Theatre, Grant Medical College to-day (Monday) at 3-30 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

To wish Bon Voyage to Mr. U. K. Oza, ex-Editor the "Praja-Mitra and Parsi," who is proceeding to Africa as Editor of "Tanganyika Opinion," a gathering will be held under the auspices of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal to-day (Monday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Ravelin Street, Fort, when Mr. J. J. Vimadlal will preside. Mr. Talib Ali Najim, Kavi Nahanalal Dalpatram, M.A., Mr. G. K. Nariman and others will address the gathering.

RENEWAL OF VEHICLE REGISTRATION

The Commissioner of Police has notified the motorists that under the new Rules sanctioned by he Government of Bombay all motor vehicle registration certificates will expire on August 31.

No fee will be charged for the renewal of a Registration Certificate in any case where the application for renewal is received by the Registering Authority not later than 15 days after the expiry of the certificate. If the application is not received within this period the full registration fee will be charged viz, Rs. 16 for a car, Rs. 4 for a motor cycle and Rs. 32 for a heavy motor vehicle. Registration certificates will be received in the office of the Commissioner of Police for renewal on or after the 1st July.

A FAMILY'S DIAMOND JUBILEE

APPEAL FOR DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

To Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the largest family in the world, falls the honour this year of celebrating its Diamond Jubilee. In the Sixty years of its existence it has received 100,700 destitute boys and girls and babies into its family circle. It is still going on growing at the rate of 5 per day. It to-day numbers 7,636 children.

Since the first beginning of the work at Stepney Causeway (the London Headquarters) it has extended so that the Homes now include Model Villages for girls and boys, Technical Schools, Naval and Mercantile training centres for older olds, a Babies' Castle and numerous branch Homes and Ever-Open Doors throughout the country.

The Food Bill alone for this gigantic family is one of the great concern. 22,908 meals have to be supplied every day to the Barnardo family. About 1,000 gallons of milk are required daily. An urgent appeal to raise 400,000 HalfCrowns for the Food Fund is being made.

The President of the Homes H. R. H. the Duke of York has written an appeal in which he says that:—"As President of this great work for destitute children, I take the keenest interest in the Special Appeals which are to be made by the Homes During the present year. The work of Dr. Barnardo's Homes is well-known and universally appreciated..... There is none more justly entitled to any assistance which it is in our power to give than these famous Homes, established for the benefit of destitute children sixty years ago."

Cheques and Orders may be made payable to "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund" and crossed, and addressed to "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund," 18-26 Stepney Causeway, London, E.I. England.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education, will leave Poona on July 12 on a tour to Satara and will return to Poona on the 18th.

The Nizam has left Secunderabad for Aurangabad on the 3rd instant.—A. P.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will resume her tour in Bengal from July 12th and visit Chittagong, Noakhalli, Comilla, Mymensing, Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, Rajshahi and Pabna and return to Calcutta on July 25th.—F. P. I.

The Governor of Bombay received the Rao Saheb of Akalkot at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday the 2nd July.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur launched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday the 2nd July.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson has given a donation of 250 rupees to the New Poona College Building Fund.

His Excellency the Viceroy's programme when he visits Poona will include a visit to the Servants of India Society on 3rd August.

'INDIAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC."

ANNIVERSARY DAY

A SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza presided over the first anniversary of the "School of Indian Music" Bombay, on Saturday evening, when there was a large audience present in the Vanita Vishram Hall. The Institution was founded in 1925 by Prof. B. B. Devadhar of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya.

Prof. Devadhar who read the report stated that the School had 50 pupils at present, of both sexes and of all classes. Music both vocal and instrumental was taught on scientific lines.

MUSIC—PART OF LIBERAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Justice Mirza said great minds of old recognised the importance of music as an essential part of liberal education. Owing to certain circumstances music had fallen into a kind of disrepute for some time and the art was neglected among the higher classes. But music played a very important part in their devotional exercises and it was an encouraging sign that they had an institution in this city which taught music scientifically. Music could be their companion in their leisure hours, and they could spend pleasant hours with the help of music. He thought it was a great art and he knew of musicians who could send their audience to six slip by the power of their melody and he confessed to having gone to sleep himself at one such performance of music.

There was a fine programme of music which was much appreciated by the audience specially the playing of fiddle and "jal tarang" by Raghunathrao.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the function terminated.

TORRENTIAL RAIN IN BOMBAY.

WEEK END CRICKET ABANDONED

Real monsoon weather has set in and if the showers of rain that Bombay had on Saturday and Sunday last are any indication, the city can look forward to a real enjoyable wet week ahead.

Saturday opened with cloudy skies and light showers occasionally relieved by bright sunshine. Cricketeers and cricket enthusiasts fondly expected to see some real game in ideal weather conditions. But by afternoon, heavy showers of rain began to fall and the cricket pitches on Kennedy Sea Face, Esplanade and Oval were all flooded and all the week-end matches had to be abandoned. The heavy showers continued all through the evening and night with high wind.

Sunday morning showed no signs of abatement. It was raining in torrents all through the day, flooding the streets in the low-lying parts of the city.

Torrential showers and high winds were the order of the day. The roads were full of rushing streams of water and by evening the high wind was responsible for some ravages with trees and gardens. A huge tree was uprooted on the Gibbs Road, just in front of the Hanging Gardens, practically blocking the whole road. A few brave souls attempted to negotiate their cars between the huge tree on one side and a rushing stream of water on the other, but many more had to give up the attempt. The skies continued cloudy and rain-laden throughout the night.

ADULTERATED SACH ARIN.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case on Saturday in which Dr. Sanzgiri, Deputy Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, charged H. S. Mohmedali with selling adulterated sacharine.

The prosecution case was that under Section 415 of the Bombay Municipal Act, the shop of the accused was searched and 42 tins of sacharine were seized. Tht labels of the tins were marked 550 times sweeter than sugar. One of the tins was sent to the Chemical Analyser for examination and it was found that it contained only 332 times sweeter than sugar and 39 per cent. of sugar was adulterated in it.

The accused undertook to specify the true strength of the sacharine in his catalogues and also to advertise the same in one English and one vernacular paper.

The case was, therefore, compounded.

9 MONTHS R. I. FOR ABSCONDER

Jarappa Dolappa, a peon of Messrs. Patel Cotton Company, was charged on Saturday with criminal breach of trust before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in respect of Rs. 2,404-14-6.

The accused, it was alleged, was entrusted with a cheque for Rs. 2,700 for payment in a bank and Rs. 2,404-14-6 in currency notes and cash to pay to Messrs. Lionel Edwards and Co. As the accused did not turn up to the office, enquiries were made and it was found that payment to Messrs. Lionel Edwards and Co. was not made. The police being informed arrested the accused at Mangalore and recovered property valued at Rs. 500.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he absconded with the amount at the instance of one Sangappa who took Rs. 1,000 from him, promising him to teach motor driving.

His Worship sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Sir Leslie Hudson, Mr. P. A. Kelly, Major and Mrs. D. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Eastley and Mr. G. C. Phillips arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday the 2nd July.

CALCUTTA HINDUS' PROTEST

AGAINST GOVERNMENT'S COMMUNIQUE

FUNCTIONS OF EXECUTIVE IGNORED.

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Mr. J. N. Basu (Nationalist) presiding over the Town Hall meeting held on Sunday afternoon to protest against the Government communique, regarding the issue of licenses for processions with music, said, "The communique issued by the Government of Bengal laying down rules as to the playing of music before mosques in and about Calcutta has caused universal surprise amongst the Hindus."

FUNCTION OF EXECUTIVE IGNORED.

"It will appear that the law requires that the religious sentiments of the adherents of one creed who use a public highway should not be overridden in order that the religious sentiments of another creed, worshipping in a place on the road-side might not be ruffled. In the communique that the Government of Bengal has issued, it has ignored that function of an executive government. The executive has to uphold the law. The upholding of law may be unpleasant to certain individuals or communities but the Government has no option. If the object of the Government is to prevent disturbance, the Government should not penalise those that act lawfully but those that seek to act unlawfully.

GRAVE INJUSTICE TO HINDUS.

"With the last few months the Hindus of Calcutta have had to undergo interference with some of their ancient and lawful religious practices. The annual Charak procession in April last was stopped, the Sikh procession was postponed; the Raj Rajeswari image after being taken out had to be put back. These processions were not new devices to embarrass he Government or to annoy another community. Such practices are within the bounds of law. The Hindus have felt that grave injustice has been done to them they expected that the Government would hold the scales of justice even and would meet the situation with the strength of justice.

"The Hindu community does not desire to seek favoured treatment at the expense of any other community. The Hindus are confident that if the Government stands up without vacillation to do what is right the question of communal dissensions will to a great extent stand solved."

The following were some of the important resolutions adopted:—

(a) This meeting of the Hindu citizens of Calcutta and its neighbourhood places on record their emphatic opinion that the rules intended to be laid down by the Government regarding the issue of licenses for processions with music through the streets of Calcutta as appearing in the communique recently issued by the Government is not only subversive of the civil rights of citizens but amounts to interference with the religious rights and usages of the Hindus as laid down in the Shastras and as enjoyed by them from time immemorial.

(b) The meeting is further of opinion that the action of the Government is encouraging the view that instead of ensuring the upholding of civil rights the Government makes concessions to those that break the laws or interfere with the exercise of ordinary civil rights and thus encourages those that stand up against law and order.—A.P.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., for the half year ended 30th June, 1926, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 40,952/9/8 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 3,65,203/5/7. The Directors have resolved to declare an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. p.a. free of income tax on the paid up capital, which will absorb Rs. 2,10,000/- and to carry the balance of Rs. 1,55,203/5/7 to next account.

PATHE

The programme which opened at the Royal Opera House on Saturday night is one of the best yet shown. It consists of three big pictures Harold Lloyd in a three-reel comedy farce, the Derby and "Introduce Me."

Words can only hint vaguely at the spirit of sheer comedy which breezes through Douglas MacLean's latest screen triumph, "Introduce Me." It is safe to say that this picture will long remain a model farce comedy for other producers to imitate but it is difficult to see how it can ever be eclipsed. It confirms the growing opinion that Douglas MacLean is the screen's most gifted light comedian. It cannot be compared with any former efforts of this youthful star, so far does it surpass any of his previous successes.

"Introduce Mo" is one long succession of thrills, fun and love which gathers speed as it rushes to an amazing climax. The audience last night never had a chance to catch up on the laughs. Douglas MacLean has introduced into this delicious story of a would-be mountaineer some of the most hair-raising adventures ever presented in a picture and this clean-cut young American makes his efforts without the aid of queer clothes or grotesque action.

The performances on Saturday and Sunday were marked with long-drawn applause, chuckles of mirth, staccato laughter and sitting-on-the-edge-of-your-seat thrills.

AUSTRALIAN COTTON INDUSTRY

LONDON, July 2.

Melbourne.—In order to encourage the cotton industry in Australia, Government is asking Parliament to grant a bounty to the spinning of cotton yarns and also a bounty of 3d pence per pound for 5½d years, on seed cotton.—Reuter.

ONE MORE LAURED.

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM VICTORIUS

LONDON, July 3.

Auckland.—The Indian Hockey Team has defeated Auckland by ten goals to one.—Reuter.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS.

MIXED DOUBLES

LONDON, July 2.

In the semi-final of mixed doubles, Mr. and Mrs. Goffree beat Richards and Miss Ryan 7/5, 6/4.—Reuter.

WINNER OF LADIES SINGLES

LONDON, July 3.

In the final of the Ladies' Singles at Wimbledon, Mrs. Godfree beat Senorita Alvarez 6/2, 4/6, 6/3.—Reuter.

FINAL OF MEN'S DOUBLE

LONDON, July 3.

At Wimbledon in the Final of Men's Doubles, Cochet and Brugnon beat Kinsey and Richards 7/5, 4/6, 6/3, 6/2.—Reuter.

In the final of mixed doubles, in Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships, Mr. and Mrs. Godfree beat Kinsey and Miss Browne 6-3, 6-4.—Reuter.

BROUGHT DOWN TO BOMBAY.

Babu Chasmawala, the notorious dacoit, was brought down to Bombay by the Jalgaon Police under a strong armed escort on Saturday afternoon and was handed over to the Bombay City Police. He was taken charge of by Inspector Copping and was immediately taken to the Head Police Office for further enquiry. He would be placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate on Monday morning.

BOXING AT CHICAGO

LONDON, July 3.

Chicago.—In a ten-round contest for the world's light-weight boxing championship, Sammy Mandell beat Rocky Kansas on points.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, July 2.

Derbyshire versus Gloucestershire.—Derby won by 6 wickets. Gloucester 237 and 182 (Dipper 59). Derby 248 and 223 for 4 wickets (Bowden 56, Townsend 51, Storer 50 not out.

Kent versus Lancashire. MacDonald's hat trick practically won the game. Three batsmen were Chapman, Deed and Wright who were out at 361 for 5 wickets.—Reuter.

At Stamfordbridge, in the Amateur Athletic Championships, Dr. Peltzer of Stettin, one of the team of 12 Germans, won half a mile in the world's record time of one minute 51 and three-fifths seconds. Lowe, Olympic champion, was second.

BILLIARDS TOURNAMENT AT WATSON'S

The game on Friday night between Mr. Visram —100, and Mr. Boustred —50, was quite a good one. Mr. Boustred played very well and kept a good lead throughout while Mr. Visram who had a lot of bad luck played a great uphill game but could make no impression on his opponent.

SCORES.

Mr. Boustred .... 250..Break ..23.
Mr. Visram .... 206..Breaks 31 26 21.

WEEK'S FIXTURES. (Second Round.)

JULY:

Tuesday 6th:—Mr. K. Dany —25; Mr. M. Selkirk plus 30.

Wednesday 7th:—Mr. Frank Alvares —75; Mr. Gulamali A. Rasool —175

Thursday 8th:—Mr. E. Gantray —100; Mr. F. Collins (scratch.)

Friday 9th:—Mr. E. J. Chinoy plus 30; Mr. G. Newby —100.

Saturday 10th:—Mr. S. Lord —175; Mr. A. Snadden —100.

SILVER WEDDING FUND SCHOLARSHIPS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The last administration report of the Silver Wedding Fund for the year 1925 shows that Rs. 57,033 were expended on scholarships as against Rs. 78,978 in the previous year. The Panjab received the largest share amounting to Rs. 23,783, while Bombay came next in order with Rs. 10,030. The number of scholars to whom scholarships were granted is about 1,150.

For the first time since the inception of the Fund a scholarship was awarded for study in the United Kingdom. The selected candidate is the son of a Retired Subedar of the Indian Army and he is taking a course in civil engineering in London.

A sum of Rs. 21,300 was distributed by the Indian Soldiers' Board on behalf of the Fund towards the relief of cases of distress among the widows of Indian officers with the Viceroy's Commission.

Applications for scholarships from this Fund should, as usual, be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

MR. ANIL BARAN ROY'S RELEASE.

REJOINDER TO LORD WINTERTON.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad that in his recent statement in the House of Commons about my release Earl Winterton sought to be more definite. But let me assure his Lordship that to no one I ever gave any word which was to be taken as a condition of my release. I only stated my views and convictions which I have been consistently holding all along and if it now suits the Government to depend on these statements as being the words of a man of honour, that is certainly not an undertaking on my part. It seems the word "undertaking" has been used deliberately to save the face of the Government and to cast a slur on my name most unfairly. As a matter of fact my release was decided upon long before Sir Hugh Stephenson met me at Alipur Jail on the very day he passed orders for my unconditional release and I had been definitely informed about this even before I was transferred from the Berhampur Jail to the Central Jail at Alipur. What does his Lordship say to this?—Yours etc.

ANIL BARAN ROY.

Pondicherry, July 1.

A PLEA FOR HISTORY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At last the Senate of the Bombay University has decided the fate of the Vernaculars and Classical languages. After all they have come to a wise decision. Usually a compromise is a compromise—just that and nothing more. It is something which neither side wants. In this case it satisfies or ought to satisfy to a certain extent, even the extreme vernacularists and the extreme classicists.

Half the proposition of Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammad Khan has been put to the vote and passed by a thumping majority. The other half of his proposition is not so insignificant as some people make it out to be. It will have a wide-spread effect and, it seems to me, a wholesome effect, upon the college courses and upon all those who hate mathematics and love their vernacular or English or History.

It is a notorious fact, Sir, that our ordinary Indian graduate, unless he takes History and Economics for his optional in the B.A. or M.A. classes, knows much less History and Geography—to say nothing of civics and elements of economics—than an average English schoolboy knows in England before he leaves a secondary school. There is no History in the Previous, none in the Inter Arts, none in the B.A. unless the student selects the History Group. It is only recently—just two years ago—that social History of England was prescribed for the Honours students of English Literature, and even for the period selected the Piers Plowman Series was prescribed, an admirable series of books I myself taught in English schools like the Perse Grammar School, Cambridge. But let us note the difference. We prescribe for B.A. Honours a History book meant for middle and upper middle forms of a moderately good school in England, the average age of such students being about fourteen or fifteen.

Thus, at present, the student knows nothing of History except what he learnt in Matriculation from 1525 to 1900 in Indian History, from 1485 to 1900 in English History, and something about the Indian Administration in the Inter Arts. There is no general survey of World civilizations, no idea of a historical perspective, no knowledge of the main facts of European, Asiatic or even Indian History.

And yet excellent books are available on elements of World History. They are all school books written in very simple language, full of beautiful pictures maps, plans, etc. Three of the best books I know for general culture are Keatinge and Frazer's "Introduction to World History," Hearnshaw on World History and "A Short History of the World" by H. G. Wells. Even a summarised version of H. G. Wells is written by Mr. Cartwright. But Hearnshaw is perhaps the best and cheapest text book and would do a world of good to the teacher as well as the student. Now that Geography is an examination subject, it is in the fitness of things that World Geography in the Matriculation should be followed up by the rudiments of World History in the F.Y. No one knows world history thoroughly. But that is no reason why we should be ignorant of the most elementary facts written in school books of 250 pages and deliberately know nothing about Egypt, Babylon, Persia, Ancient India, China, Greece, Rome, the Renaissance and Reformation, Movements in Europe, Louis XIV of France, Peter the Great of Russia, Charles XII of Sweden, the French Revolution and Napoleon, the Prussianisation of Germany under Bismarck and the Unification of Italy under Mazzini, Cavour, Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi. I have done a bit of this work with an intelligent 'six-standard' boy. Why can't our learned Professors do the same at College? In it then asking too much to beseech the members of the Senate to take a sympathetic attitude to the proposition of Mr. Mirza? Principal Rawlinson, himself a great historian ought to support this proposition. The reckoning Mr. Munshi will probably make fun of it.

"He who is convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still."

I hope that every member of the Senate who stands up for the broad-minded vision of a brotherhood of man and also every Mahomedan, Hindu, Parsi European who wishes to spread a mutual understanding of Mahomedan, Aryan, Iranian and European civilizations, will listen to this my earnest appeal.—Yours, etc.,

N. C. DARUWALLA.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY

BOMBAY CELEBRATION.

PROGRESS OF MOVEMENT IN PRESIDENCY.

The International Co-operators' Day was celebrated on Saturday in Bombay in the many co-operative centres in the city. The celebrations were under the auspices of the Bombay Co-operative Institute which acted as the parent body. The first of the meetings took place in the Institute's office in the Fort where a number of speeches were made by the Co-operators. The next meeting took place at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, where again speeches were made on the value of co-operation. There were other meetings at Parel and Dadar, where there were also processions of Co-operators with a view to attract the attention of the public. The E. D. Sassoon and Company's Co-operative Society also had its procession with speeches and songs, etc. Altogether the Day was celebrated with the zeal and enthusiasm necessary for the occasion.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION.

The movement took birth in India in 1904 and now there were as many as 70,000 Societies mostly for agricultural credit with 30 lakhs of members, commanding resources exceeding fifty crores.

At the Bombay Co-operative Institute on Saturday a meeting was held to celebrate the Co-operators' Day, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmakki presiding.

THE WIDE OPEN DOOR.

After a number of messages from Co-operators were read, the President said in the International Co-operative Alliance the door was wide open to all and there was no jarring note there off rivalry and bickerings. In the League of Nations, on the other hand, which was introduced with so much beating of the drums there were many bickerings between the different nations, but not so in the International Co-operators' Alliance.

CO-OPERATION IN ANCIENT INDIA.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi said although the Co-operation was first introduced into this country from the West yet the idea of Co-operation was peculiarly Indian, for the caste system, the trade guilds and many other similar institutions had in them the principle of Co-operation. The root cause of many of the political discontents of to-day was economic and nothing would solve their problems better and more easily than co-operation. He thought if they again made villages their political unit, as was the case formerly, their progress would be accelerated.

AN ECONOMIC MOVEMENT.

Mr. Desai said the down trodden and the oppressed had joined together to raise this movement and in every country the movement had taken different forms. The Indian movement was based fundamentally on moral principles and the moral aspect of it was likely to give an altogether higher and better turn to it. In solving their own problems they were also solving the agrarian problems of other countries.

Prof. Kaji said co-operation was essentially an economic movement, although its by-product was moral under-current. Unless they the city residents, banded themselves together as consumers they would not be able to solve their problems.

Mr. V. L. Mehta said this function was a sort of annual stock-taking. He confessed he was not fully satisfied with the Co-operative Act as it had finally emerged from the Legislative Council. All the same it did mark an important step in their movement.

A WORKERS' MOVEMENT

At the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday night a public meeting was held to celebrate the International Co-operators' Day, Mr. B. T. Desai presiding.

Mr. J. K. Mehta said the movement was essentially a workers' movement, and as such it was a popular movement. But, unfortunately, the movement was officialised and this domination by officials had rendered it not very popular among the masses.

After Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. C. S. Deole and Prof Kaji had spoken the chairman spoke a few words of encouragement.

CELEBRATION IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 3.

'Spread the Co-operative Movement all over the world, which would bind the Co-operators of different countries closer and could assist in establishing peace, concord and international amity. The spirit which underlies the co-operative movement would undoubtedly strengthen the forces which were now at work to bring about internationalism and which could not but in the end supplant all the movements based on purely communal and territorial considerations", said Mr. J. N. Mitra, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in opening the celebration of the International Co-operators' Day at the Albert Hall this evening. Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, editor of the 'Modern Review", presided. The Acting Governor sent a message stating that the benefit derived from the extension of the movement would be unlimited. Mr. Chatterjee said as they were struggling for existence, they must co-operate among themselves for the economic, physical, intellectual and moral, benefit. The co-operative principle must be introduced in every sphere of their life.—Free Press.

AT MADRAS

MADRAS, July 4.

The International Co-operators' Day was celebrated last evening at the Gokhale Hall with great enthusiasm. The Hon. Mr. Ramdoss presided. Messages of sympathy from His Excellency the Governor of Madras, the Manchester Co-operative Union and the Minister for Development, were read at the meeting.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JULY 5 1926.

POLICE AND THE PEOPLE.

In Mr. P. A. Kelly, Bombay possesses a Commissioner of police of whom the city may well be proud. The outstanding feature of his career as a Police Commissioner has been the courageous pertinacity with which he has sought to raise the *morale* of the Police Force by purging it of its undesirable elements. No Police Commissioner before his time pursued this crusade of purification with the same zeal and singleness of purpose as he has displayed, and as we have reason to believe, despite overwhelming obstacles. But Mr. Kelly has to battle against a legacy of several decades of apathy and indifference and, as we have pointed out on several occasions in the past, matters seem to have reached a stage in the Crimes Department of the Police Force when it will be unfair to him to thrust on his shoulders the entire responsibility of putting the Police house in order.

Writing about the increase in the number of punishments inflicted on the Police Force during 1925, Mr. Kelly says: "If in consequence the lesson is well learnt that slackness, indifference and dishonesty do not pay in the long run, we may confidently look forward to an improvement in the following years." We hope Mr. Kelly's expectations will be realised though we are afraid no reform is possible until the spirit of the Police Administration and the mental outlook of the bureaucracy which always takes the Police under its protecting wings undergo a radical change. Both the spirit and the mental outlook may thus be summed up: The Police can do no wrong. It is to the lasting credit of Mr. Kelly that he has broken entirely fresh ground and has gone to the root of the trouble. The chief criterion of the success of a Police Force is the extent to which it wins the confidence of the people. The attitude of the people towards the Police is an infallible index to the character of the Police. It is universally admitted that the Indian people are essentially a peace-loving people who quickly respond to sympathetic understanding. The Police Force in Bombay has neither sympathy for nor understanding of the people. Avoid the police—that represents the attitude of the average citizen of Bombay towards the Police. There is ample justification for this attitude. For the average citizen sees the repressntative of Law and Order more often in the role of a corrupt bully than a sympathetic friend. Hitherto it has been a deliberate policy of Governors and high officials to ignore the wide gulf that separates the Police from the People in Bombay and while always singing the praises of the former to lament the lack of co-operation from the latter. Mr. Kelly, we are glad to see, has risen above this slothful and hypocritical cant. He realises that the Police exist for the people and not the latter for the former and that no Police Force can be said to have performed its functions satisfactorily until it wins the confidence of the people.

Mr. Kelly writes:

"It is a common complaint in the Police that the public give little or no assistance to the Police. The complaint is true. But the fault is not all on the side of the public. Co-operation in full measure cannot be hoped for till the Police win public confidence. It is, unfortunately, true that they have not won it. The public at present do not trust in the honesty of the Police and they resent the incivility and the discourtesy with which not infrequently the Police discharge their official duties. In the interest of the good name of the Police it is necessary to punish severely every offence that besmirches the reputation of the Force".

These wise words at once diagnose the disease from which the Police Force suffers and point to the remedy. The Bombay Police will become efficient, honest and popular only when the sound ideas to which Mr. Kelly has given expression permeate the Force from the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent down to the *Tukriwallah* and the constable. Mr. Kelly has rendered a distinct service to the City by the courageous lead which he has given to those serving under him as well as by the practical manner in which he has carried his excellent ideas into effect. Though his services may not be officially rewarded by the inclusion of his name in the Honours' List, he may rest assured that the public of Bombay are grateful to him for his unceasing effort to bridge the gulf that now exists between them and the Police.

A GRAVE SCANDAL.

In a letter to the Government of India the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau make a powerful case against the Indian Stores Department in London and the negligence of the Government of India in not insisting on the carrying out of their declared policy in regard to stores purchase. The immediate occasion for the protest on the part of the Chamber is the non-acceptance of the lowest tender in the purchase of cement by the India Stores Department in London and the Committee of the Chamber refer in their scathing exposure of the methods pursued in indenting for this particular commodity to the astonishing fact that when in April last they had drawn the attention of the Member for Industries in the Government of India to a transaction in which cement was purchased at the cost of nearly £1,000 more than the lowest tender, they were given an explanation which revealed why such reckless waste was indulged in when Government stores had to be purchased. The Government of India learnt from the High Commissioner in London, that the indenting officer had insisted on having the cement from a particular manufacturing concern, the Associated Portland Cement Company. If indenting officers are empowered to insist upon where the stores should be bought, the calling in for tenders becomes a mere farce. The Indian cement industry is now fairly well developed. When that industry wants patronage from the Government of India, the reply is that they cannot buy Indian cement if the foreign articles can be had appreciably cheaper. They are pleased also to acquaint the Indian producers with one detail in regard to their stores purchase, which shows with what earnestness and zeal they support Indian products. The Member for Industries has the effrontery to tell the Indian Chamber that indenting officers have their "predilections" for certain goods "of the quality of which they have been satisfied by long experience"! But the question with the Indian producers is not the "predilections" of the indenting officer in London, but how to obtain support from the State as a large and important customer. They demand fair field and no favour, but find that because the indenting officer has "predilections", and thinks that certain firms ought to be favoured, the idea of giving them "a fair field" has evaporated.

The trouble is that the "predilections" of the indenting officer do not affect cement alone. They cover a larger field. His sympathies are wide and generous, but the territory in which they operate somehow does not include India. It appears that in the case of paper too he insisted upon buying from Messrs. Dickinson, though as the Indian Merchants' Chamber pointed out in their protest to the Government of India in March 1925, "there was no plausible reason why such an emphasis should be made upon the paper manufactured by this particular firm". The whole country will endorse the Chamber's view that there is no plausible reason discoverable, except that blood is thicker than water. With the Government of India the pretence is that Indian industries must be fostered, but the practice is that the Government, who can naturally afford to be the largest buyer, go out of the country to obtain supplies of material which, as in the case of cement, is not one whit lower in quality than the foreign product. The scandalously extravagant manner in which stores purchase is effected in London has formed the subject of repeated questions in the Legislative Assembly, and we hope that body after the latest disclosures by the Indian Merchants' Chamber will again take up this question. But the High Commissioner for India in London is now an Indian. How is it that he is so powerless as to be unable to stop the operation of these "predilections" of indenting officers?

THE NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT.

ITS ARISTOCRATIC LEADER

(BY DR. A. KRISHNA MENON).

It must make the gods laugh to see the Raja of Panagal posing as the champion of all the Non-Brahmins all over this vast country and promising to lead them to the El Dorado of their aspirations and expectations in the capacity of the President of the Executive Committee of the All-India Non-Brahmin Congress, a Congress since December 1924. The Raja Saheb's claims to such leadership lie in the fact that he is the leader of the "Justice" Party of Non-Brahmins in the Madras Presidency and, may be, in the fiction of his Chief Ministership in the dyarchaic scheme in Madras. For a proper appraisement of the Raja President's credentials to play the role of prophet, priest and king combined to all the Non-Brahmins scatered all over India, and as he professes even outside, it is necessary to know something of the origin and development of the "Justice" Party.

The "Justice" Party.

All sorts of people have been claiming to have helped the birth of the original "Justice" Party, if not its actual parentage. Some of these parents and midwives have been incessantly proclaiming that the Party no longer stands for its original ideals. I am not quite sure that there has been any very marked change in these ideals and cannot resist the conclusion that they are ashamed of their erstwhile connections or have been very much disappointed in their calculations. They say that the original "Justice" Party was a People's Party, that the "Justice" movement was one of social revolution and revolt of the Non-Brahmins of Madras against Brahmin tyranny and exploitation. My own impression is that it is the out-come of one man's thwarted ambitions. That man was the late Dr. Nair. Dr. Nair was actually thwarted by some Brahmins on a few occasions and more often fancied that he was the victim of Brahmin machinations. There was truth and reason for his grouse that, but for the late Hon. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer, he would have been the Madras representative in the All India delegation to England agreed on at the Sir Henry Cotton Congress in Bombay. It is not so easy to pronounce judgment on who or what was responsible for his failure to secure election by the elected members of the first Minto-Morley Legislative Council of Madras to the Governor-General's Legislative Council, and the Doctor was assuming a great deal in protesting that, but for the Brahmins, he would have got the Executive Councillorship instead of Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer. Nor were the Brahmins solely responsible for his failure, a second time, to be elected to the Governor-General's Legislative Council by the third Minto-Morley Legislative Council of Madras. There were also other minor disappointments during this period in almost all of which the successful rival was a Brahmin. In the interval, Sir Sankaran Nair of the 1922 Bombay Unity Conference fame, tendered evidence before the Islington Commission with its aspersions and animadversions on the priestly Brahmin and sundry others when, it would appear, the Doctor began to see light in his own way. The only explanation as to why he did not rush head-long then or soon afterwards must be that he was restrained from doing so by the late Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar whose judgment and friendship he valued very much; besides, he might have still thought that all hope of preferment to high office was not quite lost until about the middle of 1916 when he had reasons to think that unless he did something very drastic he would miss the next and his last chance of Executive Councillorship. And he declared "jehad" against Brahmins.

Its Present Character.

The Doctor's dynamic energy and Sir (then Mr.) Theagaraya Chetty's guileless simplicity of character made the movement formidable and, if Sir (then Mr.) P. Rajagopalachari was preferred to Dr. Nair when Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer retired, it was not because the "Justice" movement had collapsed by then. It is unnecessary to speculate what would have happened if even in 1917 he had not been disappointed or it was not again a Brahmin that was the successful rival. It is also unnecessary to speculate how the movement might have progressed if Dr. Nair had not died before the M.-C. Reforms came into force. What matters most is where it stands to-day. The present day "Justice" Party leaders love justice so much that they want all the justice they can get a great deal more for

(Continued on page 8.)

CONGRESS POLITICS.

BY AN OLD TIMER.

It has been suggested now-a-days from various quarters by different persons that Mahatma Gandhi spoiled not only the politics of the Congress but also that of India as a whole. He had no business they said to enter the field of politics. He was not a politician and would never be one. He was a saint and a Mahatma. And Mahatmas should sit in their Ashrams and think over the knotty problems of abstract nature and leave practical politics to men who have spent numbers of X'mas weeks in discussing these political questions. What were the politics of the Congress before Amritsar? They were really Yule Tide politics. A X'mas tree was erected at a certain place on which stockings containing resolutions of petitions and protests were hung. Lucky boys took out the stockings and exhibited to the rest of the spectators the contents in verbose terms and then retired to their homes waiting for the next year's X'mas tree. It was really at Amritsar that this order was changed.

Why Blame Gandhiji?

Immediately after the passing of the Reforms Act of India by Parliament the members of the Deputation of the Congress that were present in London sent a cable to the Congress expressing dissatisfaction at the Reforms and suggesting the Congress not to accept the Reforms. At Amritsar where the Congress was sitting then, it was Lok. Tilak (supported by his lieutenants?) who was for not accepting the Reforms and Mahatma Gandhi was for working them for what they were worth. A compromise was effected and Lok. Tilak accepted the compromise. In the beginning of the year 1924 politics of the Congress were what Mahatma Gandhi suggested. Certain circumstances happened and changed Mahatma Gandhi to the view of not accepting the Reforms. He worked for it again and made the Congress adopt its own original view held by the majority of delegates led by Lok. Tilak. Certainly Messrs. Kelkar, Moonje, Aney and others were present at the Amritsar Congress and know what kind of politics was suggested by Tilak for the Congress for adoption. Mahatma Gandhi at Calcutta simply brought the Congress on the main line from the siding where it had been taken by him. If these are the facts why should Mahatma Gandhi be blamed as the person who spoiled the politics of the Congress?

Lokamanya and his Lieutenants.

If the blame is to be attached to any persons it must be to some of the lieutenants of Lok. Tilak who are leading at present the Responsive Co-operation movement. They were present at Amritsar. They could have openly told Lok. Tilak not to oppose Mahatma Gandhi who was all for working the Reforms. But these people never possessed the broad flexible outlook on the country's politics of Lok. Tilak. He was fighting till the early hours on the Subjects Committee and these people were resting in their camps. They never understood the country's politics. This was not the only occasion when they betrayed the Congress or Tilak. In 1908 they left the Congress in the hands of the Moderates till the return of Lok. Tilak in 1914. Those who abuse Non-co-operation now in the columns of the "Kesari", non-co-operated then in the wrong manner, in the foolish spirit of children in suits. In 1916 when the Bombay Provincial Conference was held at Belgaum under the Presidentship of Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde Lok. Tilak was for entering the Congress but these people were not for joining the Congress as it was. But they had not the courage to go against the wishes of Lok. Tilak and they meekly submitted to his decision. I remember even then Dr. Moonje with great reluctance supported the resolution only in three words "I support it." These people did not understand what politics were needed in 1916 or in 1920 and do not understand even now in 1926 what is needed for the country.

Instead of posing as practical politicians it will be better for them to retire from the national politics of the country and merge themselves into the Liberals in the interest of the politics which they profess to love.

One would ask (1) Is Mahatma Gandhi responsible for spoiling the country's politics? (3) How did he get such a complete hold over the masses of the country? (2) How could he turn all the delegates to his way of thinking so suddenly? (4) What were these men, now his critics, then doing? Mahatma Gandhi announced his intention of starting the Non-co-operation movement publicly long before the first of August, the actual day of inaugurating the movement. Why, the question of Non-Co-operation was before the all Indian Congress Committee meeting held in Benares in 1919 and it was there settled that it should be decided by holding a special session of the Congress! The general opinion of the members of the A.I.C.C. was in favour of the idea, but they did not like to share the responsibility as A.I.C.C. members and so decided to suggest a special session inwardly wishing that no special Congress would be held. They thought that no province would be ready to shoulder the responsibility of the cost of holding the Congress and so the question of non-co-operation would be dropped till the next session of the Congress which would be held after the Council elections. Once these self-styled practical politicians entered the Council they thought it would be impossible for anybody to dislodge them.

(To Be Continued).

Notes of the Day.

Amazing Ignorance.

Every time that Earl Winterton, the Under Secretary of State for Indian Affairs, tries to reply to the numerous questions regarding the release of Mr. Anil Baran Roy he gets deeper into the mire. His knowledge of those affairs is so amazingly poor that he has no compunction whatsoever in making reckless assertions about the conduct of a man of honour like Mr. Roy. On the latest occasion that he answered a question about him, he was more definite and stated that an "undertaking" had been given by Mr. Roy before he was let out. In a letter, which we publish elsewhere, Mr. Roy gives a categorical denial to this charge which insinuates that he had something to repent for. Mr. Roy has also another illuminating comment to make which will help in adding considerably to the dissatisfaction and resentment all over in India in regard to the method Lord Winterton pursues in his replies. Mr. Roy says: "As a matter of fact my release was decided upon long before Sir Hugh Stephenson met me at Alipore Jail." When that was the case, there could be no possible question of asking for an 'undertaking.'" But it is hopeless perhaps to expect Lord Winterton to appreciate the value of being accurate even in the trifling knowledge about India he may care to possess!

Postponing the Difficulty.

The German Government have obtained another lease of life owing to the intervention of Hindenburg in regard to the Compromise Bill dealing with the question of the property of ex-Rulers. The President of the Reich has requested the Marx Cabinet to withdraw the measure. The Government had intimated that they would either resign or dissolve the Reichstag if the measure was not passed. They are saved now from either unpleasant alternative, but their difficulty is only postponed because if the parties of the Right are not satisfied with the elaborate scheme the Government evidently mean to evolve, which will be neither generous compromise nor rank ex-propriation, during the Reichstag recess, they will be hard put to it to obtain support for their amended measure. The Extreme Left will demand confiscation and nothing else, but the expectation is that the other parties will agree with any scheme which is not as generous to the ex-Rulers as the Right desires.

A Journalist visitor from Japan.

There has arrived in Bombay a Japanese journalist, Mr. T. Shirakawa, who proposes to tour the principal places in India before returning home. He has been visiting South and East Africa and is interested in the study of Japanese imports into India and in the agitation about the unfairness of the Japanese competition. He represents one of the oldest and most influential journals in the Far East, the "Asahi" of Osaka. The two profusely illustrated and bulky "supplements" which he presented to the "Chronicle" on behalf of the "Asahi" indicate that Japan has assimilated American standards in newspaper production. The "Overseas" supplement and the "Industrial and Commercial" Supplement of the "Asahi" which are printed in English contain a wealth of information about modern Japan illustrating the rapid Westernisation in industrial ideals of that country.

Late Prof. Emile Coue.

The unexpected death of Prof. Emile Coue of Nancy is a great loss to the science and art of mental healing. Prof. Coue laboured all his life time to put mental healing by auto-suggestion on a scientific basis and to give a higher status to the art. Though some of his theories are not yet accepted by orthodox psychologists and physicians, few would question the marvellous success he achieved in curing a large number of diseases bodily and mental, by his method of auto-suggestion. Mental healing has been in existence from time immemorial under various names like 'Faith Cure,' "Christian Science" and the like. Prof. Coue's contribution to the art consists in proving that the suggestion need not be made to the patient by another but can be made by the patient himself. The suggestion, again, that he prescribed was not elaborate, nor did it vary with the complaint. It was simplicity itself. The patient has to say to himself, just before retiring to bed or just before rising, when he is between sleep and wakefulness, the words: "Day by day, in every way, I am getting better and better." The world would naturally be slow to believe that so simple a formula can cure any serious malady. But the perusal of his books and of other psychologists on the subject would make one at least grant that the conclusions of the late professor are good hypotheses, worthy of being more fully worked out and verified.

Indian Music.

Till recently Indian music was regarded as only a pleasant pastime. It is now considered worthy of being an essential part of liberal education and the University Reform Committee has recommended its inclusion in our school and college curricula. The change of opinion, so far as Bombay is concerned, is due to a large extent to the labours of men like Mr. Bhatkhande and Mr. Paluskar, who are not only able musicians themselves but have been carrying on ceaseless propaganda to systematise Indian music. It is gratifying to note that their labours have begun to bear fruit; for music is already being introduced in our schools and a large number of teachers trained by them are conducting music classes in the city for the benefit of the general public. One of the best of these classes is the "Indian School of Music" conducted by Prof. Devadhar of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya. Presiding at its first anniversary on Saturday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza gave a pleasing testimony to the charms of Indian music, its need for national culture, and also to the services of Prof. Devadhar in its cause. We wish every success to Mr. Devadhar and other teachers who strive to popularise scientific Indian Music.

NEED OF THE HOUR.

SOUND NATIONAL LIFE.

COMMUNAL QUESTIONS IN LEGISLATURES.

PUBLICITY BUREAU FOR COMMUNAL AMITY.

WORKING COMMITTEE IN SESSION.

The Working Committee of the Congress has passed resolutions of far reaching importance.

With a view to put a check to communal dissensions and bickerings and to build up a truly sound national life, the Committee has decided to establish a Publicity Bureau that will broadcast news which will go to foster communal amity and concord.

The vexed question of the attitude of Congressmen within the legislatures on communal bills, motions and amendments, has been solved by giving definite instructions to them.

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee met at the residence of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta this afternoon. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the Indian National Congress, was in the chair. Other members of the Committee who were present were Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and the Swarajya Party, Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta. The Committee conducted their deliberations behind closed doors and very strict secrecy was observed, the Press being excluded from the meeting as usual.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta of Bombay attended the Committee meeting later, having just then arrived in Calcutta.

FINANCIAL RELIEF.

Dr. Parasram, representative of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, explained several items of expenditure incurred by his Committee, after which the Working Committee passed the following resolution:—

"Having considered the accounts of the report of the General Secretary, the All-India Congress Committee after investigation of the account the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee is satisfied that the amounts aggregating to Rs. 50,000 guaranteed by the All-India Congress Committee for finance relief in 1921 have been properly spent for famine relief and for the relief of political prisoners, Multan relief and other legitimate purposes, though sanction should have been applied for and obtained earlier for the purpose and separate accounts should have been kept of this ear-marked sum."

IN FURTHERANCE OF COMMUNAL CONCORD.

On the motion of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"This Committee views with profound regret the tension subsisting at present between the Hindu and Muslim communities. It feels that Congress organisations have, so far, not laid sufficient emphasis and given sufficient publicity to the resolutions of the Unity Conference held in Delhi in October, 1924, which were passed by the representatives of all the parties and communities and calls upon them to make a determined effort to popularise those resolutions and devote all their energy and resources in persuading the two communities to compose their differences wherever such exist on the basis of those resolutions. This Committee resolves on the establishment of a permanent publicity bureau with a view to educate the masses of India of communal conflicts and differences and to develop a sound national life. It authorises Mrs. Naidu, Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Pandit Motilal Nehru to organise such a bureau and make a report on it including an estimate of probable expenditure and in the meanwhile places at their disposal a sum of Rs. 15,000 for starting work."

WORK IN LEGISLATURE.

The next resolution which the Working Committee discussed related to the attitude to be adopted by members representing the Congress in the legislature on the question of legislation affecting communal matters. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"The Committee is of opinion that having regard to the best interests of the country no bill, motion or amendment, relating to any inter-communal matter, should be moved or discussed if a majority or three-fourths of the members of any community affected thereby, in the legislature, are opposed to the introduction or discussion of such a bill, motion or amendment, and that the Congress Party of the legislature concerned, should take such steps as may be possible to give effect to this resolution in each case."

The meeting adjourned after sitting for three hours and will re-assemble to-morrow morning.—A. P.

BENGAL SWARAJISTS.

ATTEMPT AT REUNION.

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar arrived here to-day to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee to-morrow. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is expected to return to Calcutta to-night and in the meantime informal conversations are in progress among the leaders. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar are staying with Mr. T. C. Goswami as his guests.

The Associated Press of India understands from authoritative source that the announcement of the reunion of the two parties headed by Mr. Sen Gupta on the one hand, and Mr. Goswami on the other, may be expected very shortly. Negotiations have been proceeding since early this week with a view to bringing about the rapprochament and it is learnt that the presence of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar will hasten the reconciliation.—A. P.

JUGGLERY OF WORDS

MR. S. SRINIVASA AIYENGAR ON RESPONSIVISTS

MADRAS, July 2.

Interviewed prior to his departure for Calcutta to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the National Congress, Mr. S. Sreenivasa Aiyengar said he deprecated the Hindu Sabha's adopting candidates against those of the Congress in the forthcoming elections and stated that he had proposals which he would place before the Working Committee and which, if adopted, would rebuild the shattered unity.

Referring to the controversy on the subject of accepting offices, he said that the whole issue had been confused. It was as if the policy of the Congress was not to accept offices at all times and in all circumstances. According to the Cawnpore resolution, with which he was in full agreement, office could be accepted if, and only if, certain conditions were satisfied; in other words if the Government gave a satisfactory answer to the national demand.

VEERING ROUND.

"My view", he said, "is that if in a majority of provinces Congressmen capture a majority of seats and if the present policy of not accepting office unless the condition is satisfied is adhered to, the Government will be bound to give a satisfactory response, in which case the Party will be at liberty to accept office. If we divide ourselves into several parties and talk of Responsive Co-operation which is nothing but the unconditional acceptance of office and make it appear to the Government that Congressmen who are openly against the acceptance of office, are secretly for it, then we shall make it easier for the Government to refuse to give a satisfactory response to the national demand."

He had always expressed the view that it was open to those who were for the unconditional acceptance of office to bring the matter before the next Congress and convert, if they could, the minority into the majority, though he would decidedly vote against it.—A. P.

INCARNATE HEART OF BENGAL.

MRS. NAIDU'S TRIBUTE TO DESHBANDHU DAS

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had a busy whole-day programme at Chinsura, when she unveiled the portraits of Deshbandhu Das in the Deshbandhu Memorial School and in the Victoria Town Hall. Replying to the address given by the Municipality, Mrs. Naidu said that that one thing that pleased her most was that the heart of India was still alive to that quality of reverence for the Indian womanhood which was the central inspiration of centuries ago. She was proud to know that the local Congress Committee was practically in charge of the Municipality. Deshbandhu Das understood that the true unit of Self-Government was the Municipality and the District Board. Unless the civic life of a nation was sound, there could be no political life of the country.

Proceeding Mrs. Naidu said that there was a time when no municipality and no school would have dared to honour a great patriot or a leader, but what was it that had brought about this change in the consciousness of the nation? It was, she said, that sacrifice and vision of great men like Deshbandhu Das, Lokamanya Tilak and others.

Referring to Deshbandhu Das she said that Das was something greater than a politician, he was the incarnate heart of Bengal. In honouring him that day they were taking upon themselves as the legacy his ideals and his unfulfilled mission in India.—Free Press.

COLOUR PREJUDICE

MAHATMA'S FIRST EXPERIENCE

INSULT AT RY. STATION IN AFRICA.

AHMEDABAD, July 4.

In to-day's instalment of his autobiography in "Navajivan", Gandhiji narrates his experience in a railway train while going to Pretoria. Although he had a first-class ticket with him, he was asked by an officer to vacate the first class and go to the last class. Gandhiji refused and consequently a police constable forcibly dragged him from the compartment. He refused to board the last class and remained on the station while the train started. He waited in the waiting room on that wintry night and made a firm determination. "I thought of my duty", says Gandhiji. "I had either to fight for my rights, or to return or to bear all insults and reach Pretoria and return home after finishing with the case. It would be cowardice to run away abandoning the case. My calamity was a symptom of a deeper disease. This disease was colour prejudice. I must utilise my strength if I have any, to eradicate and suffer myself. The proper remedy to remove my sufferings would be to fight the colour prejudice." Making this resolution Gandhiji determined to resume his journey.—Free Press.

COAL DISPUTE.

NO EARLY SETTLEMENT LIKELY.

LONDON, July 3.

New York.—Private advices from London to the local coal authorities expressing opinion that an early settlement of the strike cannot be expected is partly confirmed by the action of the British Government Coal Committee in placing additional orders for 300,000 tons of American coal.—Reuter's Special.

MINERS MOBILISING.

TO FIGHT FAMINE & DESPAIR.

LONDON, July 2.

That the Trade Union movement has not been broken, but is stronger as a result of the general strike and that all its resources must be mobilised to defeat Government's policy of "surrounding the miners with a cordon of famine and despair" by generally increasing hours and reducing wages, is the keynote of a declaration of the Trade Union Congress to the affiliated Unions in which it urges the maintenance of solidarity and sustained provision of funds for the miners and their dependants and all victimized workers.—Reuter.

ADDRESS CARRIED.

LONDON, July 2.

Mr. Clynes' amendment which Mr. Churchill described as a vote of censure was defeated by 256 votes to 95 and the address to the King was carried by 244 to 84.—Reuter.

FOREIGN COAL IN BRITAIN

LONDON, July 3.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Parliamentary correspondent states that in consequence of the drain in coal stocks Government has arranged for the importation of coal in large quantities and the House of Commons will be asked next week to vote a supplementary estimate to cover the cost.—Reuter's Special.

BARON LLOYD TO LEAVE EGYPT.

ON FURLOUGH

LONDON, July 4.

Cairo.—Baron Lloyd will proceed to England on furlough on 9th July.—Reuter.

LORD LYTTON CONFERS WITH BIRKENHEAD

LONDON, July 3.

Lord Lytton will stay in London for three months. He has discussed at length the Indian situation with Lord Birkenhead. Reuter is authorised to state that the suggestions made in certain newspapers that Lord Lytton is contemplating resignation is totally unfounded, and that he will return to Calcutta on the expiry of his leave and complete his term through the ensuing cold weather.—Reuter.

ENQUIRY INTO TEA PRICES

LONDON, July 2.

The Executive Committee of the Food Council to-day resumed enquiry into tea prices, and heard evidence of Mr. Gerald Kingsley, representing the Indian Tea Association in London, Mr. H. K. Rutherford, and Sir Stanley Bois, London representative of the Ceylon Association.—Reuter.

FRENCH FRANC

LONDON, July 2.

The French franc closed in London today at 183. The slump is apparently due to the uncertainty of the French political situation.—Reuter.

MECCA CONFERENCE

WHY NO NEWS.

KHILAFAT DELEGATES EXPLAIN

The "Khilafat Daily" received from Mecca the following message.—

"Your telegrams. News censored. Despatch difficult. Arranging (despatch). The Motamar (Conference) progress slow, resolutions *re* (construction of) Jeddah, Mecca and Arafat Road and no concessions (to) non-Muslims (in) Arabia adopted. Having morning and evening sittings. The Motamar closes on the 5th. Khilafat delegates proceeding Medina on the 7th."

The "Khilafat Daily" says:—

Apparently censorship and difficulty of despatch above referred to is due to a rule framed by the Bye-laws Sub-committee of the Conference. The rule runs as follows:—

"The Conference will decide as to which of its proceedings could be published and arrange for the publication of the proceedings in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Urdu, Malayee, English and French and also send them for publication to the leading papers of Western and Eastern countries."

HOLY CARPET

ORDERED BACK FROM JEDDAH

LONDON, July 2.

Cairo.—The Holy Carpet has been ordered back from Jeddah due to a disagreement between the Emir-ul-Haji and the Hedjaz Governmet regarding distribution of Mahmal gifts to the poor. It appears that the Bedouin chiefs having demanded the customary large share, tthe Emir-ul-Haji gave £10,000 for distribution, retaining the balance of £20,000 pending instructions from his Government.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE HAVOC IN SUMATRA

67 KILLED: 40 INJURED

LONDON, July 3.

Hague.—The Governor-General of the Dutch Indies has telegraphed reporting that 67 persons were killed and 40 injured as the result of an earthquake shock mentioned in the Padang message of 1st July. Only one European was involved. Damage is estimated at many millions of florins.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN EARTHQUAKE CASUALTIES

INCORRECT FIGURES

LONDON, July 2.

Cairo.—An extraordinary mistake was made by the newspapers here in connection with official statistics for the earthquake of 8th August 1846 issued for comparison with that of Saturday, but owing to an error in translation, those figures were accepted by the newspapers as the figures for Saturday's shock.—Reuter.

EXPRESS DERAILS IN FRANCE

20 KILLED: 60 INJURED

LONDON, July 3.

Paris.—20 persons have been killed and 60 injured owing to the derailing of the Havre-Paris express between Acheres and Poissy, due, it is believed, to a landslide following a storm.—Reuter.

HORRORS OF TRAIN SMASH.

COACHES TELESCOPED & SPLIT TO PIECES.

LONDON, July 4.

Paris.—The horror of the Poissy train smash was intensified by darkness, preventing the driver from seeing the signals or track and the storm destroying the telegraph posts thus hampering summons for aid. The locomotive jumped from the rails and the first five coaches telescoped and were split into several pieces. The search of those killed and injured, was carried out with the help of torchlight all over the night, but all of them have not yet been extricated.—Reuter's Special.

FAMOUS AUTO SUGGESTIONIST DEAD.

PROF. EMILE COUE.

NANCY, July 2.

Emile Coue, autosuggestionist, is dead.—Reuter's Special.

[Emile Coue, the famous autosuggestionist was a professor of applied psychology. He was born in Troyes, France. He was educated in a school at Troyes and, later, practised for 30 years there after having studied Pharmacy at Paris. He used to write only to journals of applied psychology for several years and at last he brought out his famous work on "Self-Mastery on conscious auto-suggestion. The peculiarity of his teaching was that he insisted upon its being always lucid and concise.]

MODERN MUSLIM INSULARITY.

ABDUL KERIM'S SURRENDER AND AFTER.

MRS. BESANT AND MINERS.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(BY MAURICE AMER.)

LONDON, June 10.

The International Federation of Trade Unions and the Amsterdam Socialist International are holding a World Migration Congress during the week commencing Monday next. On Monday a reception is being given to the delegates by the British General Council and the Labour Party. The Congress follows on Tuesday and continues to the 25th according to the official programme, despite the published fact that on the 25th a resumed conference of what are called the Executives of the British Trades Unions will assemble in London to receive the report of the General Council, on the facts of the General Strike. Perhaps the International Congress can be expected to get along quite well without the assistance of the General Council on the final day.

MRS. BESANT AND MINERS.

Last night, one of the numerous meetings now being held to support the Fund for Locked-Out Miners' Wives and Children was held by Mrs. Besant's Order of the "Star in the East" at Queen's Hall. The "Daily Herald" reports it in such wise that one thinks 10,000 "Members of the Order" attended; but this is a wrong reading. They were "called". The usual classy crowd attended. The speakers were Mrs. Besant, whose honorary degree is (contrary to custom) always quoted.—Mr. George Lansbury M.P., and Major Graham Pole. This meeting of the chief supporters of the Commonwealth of India Bill on the one popular platform is pretty sure to bring out some support for the Bill from among Trades Unionists, who are quick to respond to sympathy with their conflicts. But it is equally certain that criticism of the monstrous provisions of that measure will still continue, especially after its rejection by the Conference called by the National Congress Committee. Wednesday's gathering was, on the other hand, for the Miners' dependents and not for the Bill. "The cultured class," Kultur being all right in England though wicked in Germany. Mrs. Besant and the call of the women and children caused the bourgeoisie to make a fine collection to the Fund. This fund was started by Lady Slesser and is attracting quite a lot of "moderate" support.

INDIAN STUDY CIRCLE.

Among the many little sincere efforts to keep alive the torch of human intelligence, each of which efforts may be doing some good in its own special way, I would like to name the Indian Study Circle, which has been formed to study, among other things, "the works of Rousseau, Voltaire, Plato," and other interesting writers. There are others, from Tolstoy to Russell, and one is inclined to think that the studies will not be limited to books. For to-night Pulin Seal will open a discussion on the Present Indian Situation, and Mr. M. G. Desai will take the chair. Both these gentlemen are known to your readers as occasional contributors to the "Chronicle."

The secretary of this excellent Study Circle can be addressed at No. 1 Gilfingham Street, London S.W.1. Indians in London should make a point of supporting this effort.

FRIENDS OF THE EAST.

Another of these little activities that can do no harm to anyone and may possibly effect some good is that of the group of special societies on Eastern affairs associated with the name of Mr. A. Field. He has called a conference of members of the East-West Circle, the Anglo-Turkish Society, and the Riff Committee, to discuss papers on subjects which he expects to unite this rather incongruous set of dissidents. I am quite sure that there are many friends of the Riffian leader who hate Turks and Turkish republicanism with quite the old Bryce and Stead hatred. The probable reason being that the Riffians did not attack British imperial designs, but only those of Spain and France. I do not know how that set will be catered for in one group; nor, indeed, the other type, the English Tory friend of Turkey who deprecates our interfering in the affairs of our good neighbours and allies, the French.

The persistence of the Khilafat movement in keeping up its campaign of advice, organisation and exhortation in the Islamic world, has done much to stop the landslide in some quarters. It is, however, not to be disputed that the powers that be who aimed at the Ottoman Khilafat had reasons for their action which have to an extent succeeded. They have succeeded, it is true, more by the assistance of Muslims than by their arms. The indifference to Turkey now general in Egypt is the result of the Anglo-Egyptian pact, by which Egypt was to get independence if she helped to split Islam and shatter the Ottoman empire. The fact that she is still waiting for that independence is only one of the grimly humourous turns of fate towards those who put their trust in princes.

A Muslim lady who has been recently travelling in Egypt has told me that the indifference to the fate of the Riff and Djebala Muslims among Egyptian Muslims is a horrible and quite modern feature of this concentration on personal interests. It is no matter for wonder that the Turks, knowing that they alone had to save Turkey from annihilation, have lent a comparatively willing ear to the new doctrine, which is, in its way, Sinn Fein, i.e., "Ourselves Alone." Yet it is a sad innovation in Islamiyeh, whose boast was that the tenets of Islam transcended the bounds of the narrow Nationalism which it found in existence and supplanted. Any faint voice, even a breath of protest, is assured of my sincere respect and approval. That is why the continued activity of the Khilafat Committee is, to my mind, most valuable. In a smaller degree, these conferences of persons holding allegiance to the interests of different parts of the Muslim domain cannot fail to help towards a restoration of the old conception of the Unity of Islam which has nothing to do with Pan-Islamism, *pace* the panicky or venomous scribes of the Yellow Press. At the Hampton Court Conference of 19th instant, there will be papers by Captain Gordon Canning on "Egypt, the Mediterranean and the Riff", and by Mr. St. John Philby on "Arabia and the Mandatory System." Mr. Philby is to lecture the Near and Middle East Association on 17th and has already addressed the Fabian Society. The only distinction possessed by the Conference is that he was booked to speak to the Anglo-Turkish Society and the East-West Circle first of all, the engagement being made while he was still in Arabia. But that particular fixture was broken down through the sickness of the lecturer.

RIFF AGITATION TO PROCEED.

The Riff Committee of London and the "Friends of the Riff" in America both came to the same decision on the same day. It was the day after the surrender of Abdul Krim; that surrender threatening to put an end to the "activity" of many Albert standwarts in the pro-Riff ranks. Both the pro-Riff organisations, however, resolved to remain in session, as the Riffs want their assistance more now than ever. Assuredly it is necessary to have all the particulars, both as to the position of the tribes, and as to the conditions of imprisonment and exile of the Family of the Riff leader. One thing has been demonstrated; that our first prophecy was correct, and that Abdul Kerim's surrender was an imperfectly concerted act. It is apparently arousing as much criticism from the rank-and-file as the surrender of the general strike by the General Council.

The genius of Abdul Kerim and the military skill of his brother Sidi Mohamed (both now surrendered prisoners) had performed the impossible, and welded into one Confederacy not only the Riff tribes but the Andjera and the Djebala tribes. To secure the alliance, one had almost said the amalgamation, of the Djebala warrior tribes of great intelligence and firmness, was a great triumph. One induced into confederation, one would expect that no surrender would have been made till the Djebala had passed judgment upon it. The history of that incident is not yet fit to write; but it seems that the views of the Djebala on the proper course in the last stage of the Franco-Spanish advance led to a rather precipitate throwing up the sponge from the Riff stage. Thereupon the Djebala tribes were infuriated; for though they strove (and some are still striving) to keep a strong force together to get proper recognition of the Djebala region, they know that they have been marked for subjection, chiefly through their siding with the "Riff rebels."

SPANISH 'POLITICAL POLICY.'

Now arrives news that the town of Djebala has been taken, the Spanish having been able to bribe Muslims to visit and pervert the inhabitants. These Muslims, as I too honourably style them, were pro-Spanish Kaids (the kaid of the Beni Ider and the kaid of the Khamesh) who had been made prisoners and kept from further treason by the Riffs. On the downfall of the Riff defence, these kaids took the funds of the 'Spanish Political Policy" and went in to the tribesmen, painting the disaster as irremediable. In the end of the town gave up control to these mercenaries, and a "definite rupture of the Djebala from the Riffians" is joyously predicted by the Spanish as the result. This is to be followed by "penetration and pacification of the whole of the Djebala Confederation." And still, "all is not ended."

ISLAMIC LANDSLIDE.

One indisputable phenomenon of to-day is the tendency, not yet at an end, but perhaps arrested slightly, for Islam to lose its international sense. Each Muslim country is tending to concentrate on the national problem of independence and of stability, and to leave the others to do what they can.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

VERNACULARS AND CLASSICAL LANGUAGES

MR. MIRZA A. M KHAN'S AMENDMENT PASSED

An adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Saturday evening, Sir C. H. Setalwad vice-Chancellor presiding.

The Senate considered at length the question of classical and vernacular languages and adopted the amendment of Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan on the subject.

Principal K. B. Kanitkar moved:

"That at the School Leaving Certificate Examination which is accepted by the University for the purposes of Matriculation, candidates be required to pass in a Vernacular and a Second Language; it being understood that those who do not offer a Vernacular will take an additional paper in English; so that a candidate who passes in (1) English, (2) Vernacular or an additional paper in English, (3) Second Language, (4) Mathematics, (5) History and Geography, (6) Elementary Science, will be eligible for admission to any College affiliated to the University."

CLASSICAL LANGUAGE NECESSARY.

Rev. J. McKenzie in supporting the resolution said there was a strong feeling that the decision arrived at by the Senate in committee was done without sufficient consideration of the real issues at stake. It was ridiculous, he said, to suppose that the study of one's own vernacular was going to have the same educative value as the study of a classical language. He supported the proposal that the vernacular should be introduced in the courses of their university. That reform had been long overdue. He, therefore, suggested to introduce a paper in the vernacular that would be additional to the classical language.

Principal N. M. Shah urged that the basic study of Sanskrit was necessary for the development of a vernacular like Gujerati.

Dr. K. G. Naik told the Senate that at the recent Gujarati Literature Conference, they expressed their opinion that knowledge of Sanskrit was not necessary for the progress of the Gujerati language.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed thought it wrong to allow only a vernacular as second language without a classical language as a compulsory subject at the matriculation examination.

A COMPOSITE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. K. Natarajan did not think that without knowledge of Sanskrit-Kanarese could be developed.

The Bombay University, he said, was the only Indian University which had made a classical language compulsory so far as the matriculation was concerned. Those who thought that Marathi and Gujerati were allied to Sanskrit and could not be separated, should wait until they had a University at Poona. But the Bombay University was a composite university which taught six vernaculars. He therefore thought that vernaculars and classical languages should be put on the same footing.

Principal T. K. Shahani supported the idea of putting the vernaculars on the same footing as classical languages.

The proposition then was carried to a division and was lost by 36 votes to 34.

Consideration was then given to the amendment of Mr. Mirza Ali Mohmed K[illegible] in regard to the proposal to introduce vernaculars as alternatives of certain subjects in the first year and intermediate art courses.

MR. MIRZA A. M. KHAN'S AMENDMENT.

He moved:—

"(A) The first Year Examination in Arts shoud comprise the following subjects:—(1) English as at present. (Three papers). (2) Second Language, as at present. (One paper.)

(3) Elementary Physical Science as at present. (One paper). (4) (a) Mathematics (Two papers, or (b) Elementary Word History (One paper- and Vernacular (One paper) or Optional English (One paper in the case of those who do not offer a Vernacular." (B) That the Intermediate Examination in Arts should comprise the following subjects:— (1) English ,as at present, (2) Second Language. as at present, (3) Indian History and Administration as at present. (4) (a) Mathematics (Two papers). or (b) Logic (Two papers) or (c) Elementary Economics (One paper- and Vernaculars (One paper) or Optional English (One paper) in the case of those who do not offer a Vernacular or (d) Second Language (One paper) and Vernacular (one paper) or Optional English (One paper) in the case of those who do not offer a Vernacular. (C) That the Syndicate be requested to draft and submit for the Senate's approval consequential alterations in the regulations relating to the first Year and Intermediate Examinations in Arts."

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye seconded the amendment and said those who wanted to go in for culture must have a certain amount of knowledge of classical language.

Dr. K. G. Naik opposed the amendment as it made the study of classical language compulsory.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi wished to support the amendment provided these students who wanted to go in for examinations other than B. A. were not compelled to study a classical language as a second language.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed supported the amendment.

Rev. Fr. J. Dahr approved the amendment on principle though he thought it was too complicated for actual practice. He did not think Indian students would be overburdened if they were to study three languages viz.,—English, a classical language and a vernacular.

Mr. K. Natarajan opposed the amendment.

The amendment was then put to the vote on the part which made the study of classical languages compulsory for the first year examination and was carried by 40 votes to 21.

A similar resolution was carried in regard to the Intermediate examination.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday at 5.45 p.m.

THE NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT.

(Continued from page 6.)

themselves, These leaders are some Telugu and a few Tamil caste-Hindu Non-Brahmins and they have their camp followers. Dr. Nair's community, the Nairs of Malabar, will be only just tolerated if they permit themselves to be bullied by the Raja Saheb bluffed by Sir A. P. Patro and led by Messers. Thanikachalam Chetty and Ramaswamy Mudaliar. Even Sir Sankaran Nair must also submit. Non-caste Hindus and Non-Hindus also will be tolerated on the same terms. That is where a democratic movement for social revolution, equal opportunities and justice to all has led. Of course, the leaders have done well, and none so well as the Raja Saheb.

A Barren Record.

The "Justice" Party's record after six years of office is absolutely barren from the point of view of the people of the Presidency and even of the Non-Brahmins in general. There have been a great deal of eye-wash and a certain amount of uninformed and misguided action. Pledges galore have been made before each general election only to be dropped till the next general election. The present is a season for such pledges. One contention of Ministers and their henchmen is that the Ministers formed a happy family with the Reserved Half. Happy they seem to have been among themselves, for the rule of conduct of the Ministers has been "when we agree with you, you have our way; when we don't, we have your way." There have been a few exceptions when the Reserved Half gave in to the Ministers in the matter of a few minor appointments and allowances for the proteges of the Ministry and when the differences were with the more assertive of the Indian Members of Council. Of course such a record was only to be expected from a Party born of an individual's pique and disappointment and further transformed and deformed by self seekers and small minds. It often happens that the individual who amasses and hoards up ill-gotten wealth does not live to enjoy it and successors not too well brought up squander it all in no time. It must be some such retribution that has overtaken the "Justice" Party of Madras. The Doctor died in 1919, the Party was returned in a majority with the inauguration of the Reforms and has been in office ever since. They have squandered away all the good ("sic") will bequeathed to them and are quarrelling with others and among themselves. The leaders are quarrelling among themselves and those who would be leaders but cannot are deserting them. Sir A. P. Patro, the Education Minister, is a regular thorn in the Raja Saheb's side and is not a particular asset to the Party; but he can give more trouble if he is left out. Mr. Thanikachalam Chetty, ex-President of the Corporation, who, rejected by his constituents obtained entry as a Councillor through the back passage of nomination, will rebel if he is not chosen at the next formation of a ministry. Dr. Natesa Mudaliar has played Theramenes, known as the buskin, several times over and nobody takes him very seriously. At the present moment, he is in the party and will go out again if he is not made a Minister or at least appointed Commissioner of the Corporation. Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar promises to stick to the Raja Saheb through thick and thin. He is understudying the Raja Saheb, very faithfully and must be and will be rewarded. He was car-marked for the Presidentship of the Legislative Council but, for some reason or another, very likely because the Party cannot get a better impresario and maestro, he was not put forward last time. The clever and shrewd man he is, he may do less harm and be more useful if he is relieved of the duties of conducting extensive operations.

Panagal's Good Fortune.

The gentleman who has really thrived and flourished on Dr. Nair's legacy is the Raja Saheb. A candidate for appointment as a Deputy Collector not so very long ago, he has been a Minister ever since the inauguration of the Reforms, exalted as the Chief Minister for four years and is the titular and most powerful leader of the "Justice" Party. And he has bloomed into a hereditary Raja and has succeeded in creating an estate. The individual who struts and roisters as the Raja of Panagal was four years ago Panagandi Rama Rayaningar. A gentleman with dynastic ambitions who would acquire increased status and dignity as a hereditary Raja must be an ideal leader for an organisation constituted to develop democracy and to safeguard the interests and secure justice for the underdog! The Earl of Rosebery is said to have desired to become plain Mr. Primrose to be a more suitable leader to the British Liberals; Mr. Ramarayanigar must blossom into a hereditary Raja to make the ideal leader for the Non-Brahmin democrats of South India! The Justice Party gentry also claim that they too stand for Swaraj and are working for it. It fairly looks as if each leader wants to be a Raja, albeit without ruling rights. The Raja Sahib has passed through the larva and pupa stage, and the imago stage is not perpetual. He cannot lose the Rajaship to the very end, but it looks as if his leadership is not going to last very much longer.

There was a fight between the police and dacoits at Insein, Burma, in which firearms were used. Three wounded dacoits were captured as also the motor car used by the dacoits. One police officer was wounded by a bullet in the leg.—A. P.

TURNING SEARCHLIGHT INWARDS.

INCIVILITY AND DISCOURTESY OF POLICE.

MR. KELLY'S STRAIGHT TALK.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CITY POLICE

In his Annual Report for the year 1925 the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, points out that while the total figure of cognisable crime or 1925 was 100,321, an increase of 977 as compared with 1924 and an increase of 9,987 as compared with 1923, an analysis of the figures shows that the results were, in fact, satisfactory, because the total was made up of 9,603 Indian Penal Code cases and 91,026 Local Act cases. The Indian Penal Code cases are offences against society which it is the primary duty of the police to prevent, or if they are committed, to detect. The Local Act cases are mainly breaches of rules or by-laws. If the figures for Indian Penal Code cases are unduly high and remain high or show a tendency to increase, the criminals are clearly more than a match for the police; if the figures are low are if their is a progressive improvement, the police may reasonably claim that they have crime under control or are in process of getting it under control. An increase in Local Act cases does not mean an increase in crime; it merely means that the police are more active. In fact, the best indication of the efficiency of the police is a substantial decrease in Indian Penal Code cases and a substantial increase in Local Act cases. In 1925 the number of Local Act cases was the highest ever recorded so far as the police records show, while the number of Indian Penal Code cases was the lowest recorded since the year 1917.

Every police station in the City showed a fall in those cases except Dadar and Kingsway, both of which are in areas which are rapidly being developed and in which the population has increased and in each case the increase was slight. There was a substantial decrease in every class of preventible offence, rioting, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking and theft. Under the heading 'Serious offences against the person' there were increases in rape grievous hurt, hurt and kidnapping; but there were decreases under culpable homicide criminal force to public servant, etc. In serious offences against the person and property or against property only, there was an all round decrease in robbery, lurking house-trespass, etc., while there were no cases under the head of dacoity as compared with 15 in the previous year. There were substantial decreases also in thefts, criminal breach of trust, receiving stolen property and cheating. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected was 4,207 or 4.14 per cent. as against 5 per cent. in 1924 and 5.77 per cent. In 1923. There were 101 suicides of which 27 were women. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen amounted to Rs 17,19,000 as compared with Rs. 19,47,000 in 1924 and Rs. 22,85,000 in 1923. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 4,87,000, a recovery percentage of 27.23. The figure of stolen property was the lowest since 1918, and the percentage of recovery the highest since 1919.

INCREASE IN MOTOR ACCIDENTS

The number of motor accidents increased by 191 to 1832. Of this number 56 were fatal accidents or 3 more than last year. In 22 of these cases the police were of opinion that the drivers were at fault and prosecutions were launched in each case. Only 10 drivers were found guilty and they were convicted.

NOT WON PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

Discussing the discipline in the Force, the Commissioner regrets to report a large increase in the number of punishments inflicted during the year. He says: "If in consequence the lesson is well learnt that slackness, indifference and dishonesty do not pay in the long run, we may confidently look forward for an improvement in the following years. It is a common complaint in the police that the public give little or no assistance to the police. The complaint is true. But the fault is not all on the side of the public. Co-operation in full measure cannot be hoped for till the police win public confidence. It is unfortunately true that they have not won it yet.

MUCH ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

The public at present do not trust in the honesty of the police and they resent the incivility and the discourtesy with which not infrequently the police discharge their official duties. In the interest of the good name of the police it is necessary to punish severely every offence that besmirches the reputation of the Force. In regard to honesty, I must say that in the matter of the registration and investigation of crime, I consider the standard of honesty is very high, and I am not afraid of comparison with any Police Force on that point, but there are side lines in which there is much room for improvement."

PATROL-CUM-FIXED POST SCHEME.

The Commissioner refers to a scheme for a combination of patrols and fixed posts which had been experimented with at two police stations, Lamington Road and Princess Street, two of the most criminal sections in the City. The extra men required were drafted from other stations with the result that the figures of crime showed considerable reduction. At Lamington Road the figures for 1922, 1923 and 1924 were 918, 1,000 and 1,102, but in 1925 when the experiment was tried they dropped to 827. The figures in Princess Street for 1922, 1923 and 1924 were 1,245, 1,090 and 1,132, while for 1925 they were only 841. Owing to financial stringency further development of the scheme has had to be shelved.

ABOVE JAILS AND PUNISHMENTS!

For the first time for some years there was no Pathan scare in 1925 and in the opinion of the Commissioner there are greater menaces in Bombay than the Pathan menace and one of them is the presence of habitual criminals whose main occupation is the commission of crime. Many of the worst criminals do not belong to any known criminal tribe and therefore cannot be dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act. Most of them have no habitation and no work except casual labour; the only trade they are proficient in is burglary or theft. Many of these habituals have 10 to 20 previous convictions and, in the opinion of the Commissioner, just as the law provides for putting members of criminal tribes away in Settlements, so should it provide for the removal of habituals of the above sort who are in many cases worse than the worst members of any criminal tribe. Jail has neither a deterrent nor a reformative effect on them and proposals have been made by the Commissioner to Government that legislation should be undertaken on the lines of the English Preventive Detention Act as one means of coping with this problem.

JUTE MILL TRAGEDY CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Arguments were heard to-day before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Barrackpore in the case in which J. Spence, an assistant of the Gouripore Jute Mills at Naihati, is charged with culpable homicide in connection with the death of a weaver named Jagnarayan. Addressing the Court on behalf of the prosecution the Public Prosecutor, Mr. N. N. Banerjee, said that positive evidence of witnesses was that Jagnarayan was assaulted by Spence at about half-past eight on the morning of April 7th in the office room of the mill and that he was helped to his quarters and laid on a charpoy where he was found dead at eleven. As against that there was the feeble suggestion that the man might have received injuries overnight in wrestling contest which resulted in the fracture of the temporal bone. A more wild and impracticable suggestion, said Mr. Banerjee, was hardly ever put forward and it was practically negatived by medical evidence. The suggestion was besides a belated one and was never thrown out during the police investigation.

Mr. S. K. Sen arguing on behalf of the accused submitted that there was no charge against his client under Section 304, Penal Code, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, for the evidence of Colonel Godson, Civil Surgeon, which was supported by the first information report and also by the inquest report conclusively proved that no 'prima facie' case had been made out.

The Magistrate reserved orders till 13th July.—A. P.

BACK BAY SCANDAL

SIR GRIMWOOD MEARS TO BE MEMBER OF ENQUIRY COMMITTEE?

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

Sir Grimwood Mears, the Chief Justice, has not gone on leave yet as arranged. There is a strong rumour that this is due to his being offered an appointment in connection with the enquiry into the Bombay Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.—A. P.

VICEROY'S VISIT AND NAGPUR MUNICIPALITY

NAGPUR, July 3.

It is understood that at an informal meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee convened by the President of the Committee with a view to ascertain the opinion of the members in connection with the presentation of an address to the Viceroy the oppositionists raised an objection for convening the informal meeting and after some discussion it was decided to refer the matter to a formal meeting to be held shortly. The meeting was not open to the press.—A. P.

BIGGEST AIR PAGEANT IN HISTORY.

AEROPLANES OF ALL TYPES PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, July 3.

Three Kings and three Queens were among the 100,000 thrilled spectators who watched at Hendon the biggest air pageant in history, craning their necks to follow the evolutions of aeroplanes of all types which, defying the laws of gravitation, performed speed and acrobatic feats and gigantic bombers which dropped missiles on the tiny "moths", the single-seater fighters of stupendous speed. Many machines of quaint design equipped with secret devices took air in succession, their silver-grey hulls scintillating in bright sunshine. Air Force squadron which had recently returned from the Cape Town participated in the pageant, and their pilots were presented to Their Majesties. Special interest was shown in new "Pterodactyl", resembling a huge moth hovering slowly and turning at low heights and also in "auto-giro" which uncannily paused from time to time to demonstrate its ability to descend vertically and slowly. —Reuter's Special.

LADY HOUSTON

COURT DECLARES TO HER TO BE SANE

LONDON, July 3.

The Jersey Royal Court has rehabilitated Lady Houston of her civil rights, and is otherwise satisfied that she is sane and is competent to act as co-executor of her husband's estate. The decision reverses the finding cabled on 2nd May, and is the outcome of evidence given by an array of eminent mental specialists. The Court was not convinced last week when the certificates of Sir Arbuthnot Lane, Sir Thomas Horder, Sir Maurice Craig and Doctor Farquhar Buzzard were produced. Showing that her ladyship's health had been affected by her husband's death but that she had now recovered her mental health. Applicant then stated that she would get eight experts, if four were insufficient, and called Sir Berkeley Moynihan from England, Doctor Babensky and Doctor Pierre Janet from Paris, and Dr. McDonald, an old Scottish adviser and specialist. The French specialists were fetched from Stheliers in Lady Houston's magnificent steam yacht. It is estimated that the cost of calling medical witnesses has been in the region of £10,000.—Reuter's Special.

DANUBE RISING.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Belgrade.—Disastrous floods have occured in the lowlying districts. There have been many victims and much damage has been caused. The Danube is higher than it has ever been for a century. 15,000 men assisted by troops are working to save the harvest in the Batchka district, the fortliest region in the Kingdom.—Reuter.

KING FEISAL IN JERUSALEM

LONDON, July 4.

Jerusalem.—King Feisal has arrived here en route to Europe.—Reuter.

SIR ADOLPH TUCK DEAD

LONDON, July 3.

Sir Aldoph Tuck is dead.—Reuter.

(Sir Adolph Tuck was born in 1854, and entered his father's art business in London in 1869. He inaugurated the first of a series of Original Christmas Card Designs Exhibitions at the Dudley Gallery; and introduced picture postcards into the British Empire in 1891. He was Chairman and Managing Director of Messrs. Raphel Tuck and Sons, Ltd., Art Publishers to their Majesties the King and Queen. He was made a Baronet in 1910).

A VAIN APPEAL.

COMMUNIST PARTY'S LETTER TO GOVT

DELHI, July 2.

The General Secretary, Communist Party of India, has addressed a letter to the Home Member of the Government of India asking him whether the Government have any objection if they (Communist) correspond with other Communists abroad with a view to have closer co-operation of the parties in foreign countries for the promotion of their common cause. The letter further enquires of the Government whether they would have any objection if the Party imported Socialist and Communist literature from abroad for distribution in India till arrangements for publication of such literature were made in this country.—A. P.

U. P. COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

CAWNPORE, July 3.

At a meeting of the Communist Party held under the Presidentship of Maulana Azad Subhani it was resolved to hold a Provincial Communist Conference at Gorakhpur in October. It was declared at the meeting that there was one and only one Communist Party in India, the Nationalists and Inter-Nationalists being the two wings of the same party. The question of accepting the invitation for holding a special session, during the Christmas week at Gauhati was postponed for the consideration of the Central Executive, which will meet shortly at Bombay.—A. P.

FATE OF ABDUL KERIM

EXILE IN MADAGASCAR.

HONOURABLE TREATMENT PROMISED.

LONDON, July 3.

Paris.—"Matin" states that Abdul Kerim and his near relations will be exiled in Madagascar, where he will receive honourable treatment free from favour or severity.—Reuter.

INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

MEMBERS SILENT

LONDON, July 2.

The members of the Indian Currency Commission decline to forecast in any way the nature of their report or even to say whether it is unanimous or not. The report is necessarily lengthy, and will not be published for some weeks as it will have to be mailed to India to ensure simultaneous publication.—Reuter.

CHECK TO REVOLTS

SPAIN ADOPTS NOVEL MEASURES

LONDON, July 3.

Madrid.—Following the recent discovery of a plot the Government has decided to institute, in addition to the ordinary legal penalties, a system of extraordinary fines on persons attempting to stir up trouble and impede the reconstruction of the country.

A list of fines gazetted include half a million 'pesetas' on Count Romanones, 200,000 'pesetas' on General Aguilera, 100,000 'pesetas' each on Generals Weyler, Doctor Maranon and ex-Senator Mantecs, and smaller fines on a number of ex-Deputies, Generals and Colonels.—Reuter.

CANADIAN CRISIS.

A SHORT LIVED GOVERNMENT

LONDON, July 3.

Ottawa.—Mr. Meighen has issued a statement, in the course of which he states that the Government was defeated by a majority of one on the question of law and not of policy. "This coupled with the consideration of the chaotic condition of public affairs and the too evident instability of the Government, has necessitated in my opinion, an early appeal to the electorate." Hence he has advised the Governor-General to dissolve the Parliament to which His Excellency has agreed.—Reuter.

ISSUE BEFORE PEOPLE.

MR. KING'S STATEMENT

LONDON, July 3.

Ottawa.—Lord Byng's refusal of dissolution of Parliament to Mr. Mackenzie King and his granting dissolution to Mr. Meighen will be the main issue at the forthcoming general election according to a statement of Mr. King. He declares that "the issue which above all others is now before the people is whether or not the Government of Canada is to be carried on in accordance with the expressed will of people's representatives in the Parliament under the system of responsible self-government."—Reuter's Special.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

LONDON, July 2.

Parliament has been dissolved.—Reuter.

COBHAM'S FLIGHT

LONDON, July 3.

Athens.—Alan Cobham has departed.—Reuter.

EXPLOSION IN CHEMICAL WORKS.

TWO MEN KILLED.

CALCUTTA, July 4.

A terrible explosion occurred to-day at the Chemical Works, North Calcutta, resulting in two persons being killed and 23 injured.—A. P.

MEMORIAL TOWER TO KITCHENER

LONDON, July 2.

Lord Horne unveiled to-day a memorial tower to Lord Kitchener and officers and men of the H.M.S. "Hampshire" at Marwickhead, Orkney. As Lord Horne unveiled the tower, the H.M.S. "Royal Sovereign" steaming slowly over the spot where the "Hampshire" sank fired a salute.—Reuter.

98 PERSONS FINED FOR DISOBEYING ORDER

LUCKNOW, July 4.

One batch of 65 and another of 32 men were placed before the Magistrate for infringing the order, recently issued forbidding the holding of an assembly of six persons at one time on the road, and fined four annas each.—Free Press.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST.

MORE RECEPIENTS

DEWAN BAHADURS.

Rao Bahadur Edakkandiyil Govinda Kidavu, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras Presidency; Rao Bahadur Madura Balasundra Nayudu, Merchant, Madras; Rao Bahadur Ottilingam Tanikachalam Chettiyar, M.L.C., Municipal Councillor Corporation of Madras; Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai, President, District Local Board, Ahmedabad; Diwan Somnath, District and Sessions Judge, Punjab; Kumar Suresh Chandra Singh, Diwan, Hindol State, Orissa Feudatory States, Bihar and Orissa.

SAPRAR BAHADURS.

Sodhri Sadha Singh of Sultankanwula, Ferozepore District, Punjab; Sardar Sahib Sardar Jowala Singh, Zaildar, Raisiana, Lyallpur District, Punjab; Sardar Sahib Sardar Hari Singh, Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Punjab; Sardar Sahib Sardar Dalip Singh, Lambardar, Lyallpur; Sardar Gurdial Singh, Assistant Administrator, Nabha; Subadar Pokul Thapa (retired) 3rd Battalion, Assam Rifles, Hon. A.-D.-C. to the Governor of Assam; Sardar Bhai Khan Sardar of Gichki; Sardar Teja Singh Malik, B. Sc., Executive Engineer, Delhi.

KHAN BAHADURS.

Mahomed Abdulla Ghatala Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., Council Secretary, Madras; Muhammad Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration (Retired), Madras; Haji Mhwlavi Ziauddin Mahomed Sahib Bahadur, Merchant, Madras; Bapuji Cawasji Divecha, President District Local Board, Thana Bombay; Kershaw Dinshaw Khambatta, Health Officer, Poona City Municipality; Khan Sahib Haji Seth Imambaksh Ghulam Rasul Jatoi, M.L.C., Zamindar, Nawabshah District, Sind; Honourable Maulvi Abdul Karim, Public Prosecutor, and Chairman, District Board, Tippera, Bengal; Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Ghaffar, Bengal Civil Service, (Executive), Late Suburban Police Magistrate, Alipore, 24 Parganas Bengal; Khan Sahib Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf, Head Master, Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta; Maulvi Muhammad Mahmud, Bengal Civil Service, (Executive), Kns Mahal, Certificate Officer, Bakarganj, Bengal; Mr. Muhammad Aslam Seth, M.L.C., Hon. Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner and Member of District Board, Meerut, United Provinces; Saiyid Muhammad Ashiq Husain, M.L.C., Rais, Mahmudpur; Mufti Tahsil Bilari, Moradabad District, United Provinces; Khan Sahib Munshi Allah Baksh, Assistant Engineer, United Provinces; Shaikh Ziaulhaq, Rais, Honorary Magistrate and Chairman, Municipal Board, Saharanpur District; Subedar Qudrat Ullah Khan of Hassanpur, Lohari Pargana Thana Bhawan, Muzaffarnagar District; Khan Sahib Saiyid Zulfe Hasnain, Extra Assistant Superintendent (retired), Survey of India, Hon. Magistrate, Dehra Dun; Khan Sahib Shaikh Muhammad Umar, Hon. Magistrate, Fyzabad; Haji Wajih-ud-Din, M.L.A., Proprietor of Royal Pioneer Arms Company, Meerut, United Provinces; Sheikh Nur Ilahi, M.A., I.E.S., Divisional Inspector of Schools, Punjab; Khan Sahib Ghulam Sarwar Khan of Dinga, Gujrat District, Punjab; Khan Abdul Kaiyum Ahmad Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab; Khan Sahib Maulvi Fateh-ud-Din, Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, Punjab; Maulvi Muhammad Salahuddin, Government Pleader, Monghyr; Khan Sahib Saiyid Dilawar Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Orissa Division, Cuttack, Bihar and Orissa; Maulavi Saiyid Anwar Ahmad, Deputy Magistrate (retired) Gaya; Khan Sahib Sharafat Ali Chaudhuri, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Retired), Sylhet; Khan Sahib Sardar Shah Ghazi Khan, Mazarani Khetran Khetran Sardar, Baluchistan; Khan Sahib Hajisalihbhai Khan, Headman of the Laghani section of Ghazani Matris, Baluchistan; Khan Baz Muhammad Khan, Khan of Teri and Chief of Western Khattaks, North-West Frontier Province; Khan Sahib Maulvi Ghulam Hassan Niazi, Municipal Commissioner, Peshawar, North-West Frontier Province; Mr. Tillumurshah Nasserwanji Gokal, Superintendent and Magistrate, Sehore, Central India;

Khan Sahib Jahandar Maula Baksh, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Persian Gulf; Khan Sahib Abdullah Khan, Proprietor of the Persian House, Rawalpindi and Murree.

RAI BAHADURS.

Babu Indu Bhushan Mallick, Zemindar and Chairman, Meherpur Municipality, Nadia, Bengal; Babu Harkissen Das Bhattar, Babu Banker, Merchant and Landholder, Calcutta; Babu Manik Chandra Chaudhuri, Extra Conservator of Forests, Bengal; Rai Sahib Bijay Bihari Mukharji, Bengal Civil Service (Executive), Settlement Officer, Murshidabad Birbhum Settlement, Bengal; Babu Baradi Kinkar Mukharji, District and Sessions Judge (Retired), Bengal; Babu Jogendra Nath Singh Deo, Zamindar, Kuchnakol, Jhalkhia, Bengal; Babu Gaur Gopal Ray Talukdar, Bogra, Bengal; Babu Radhika Bhushan Roy, Zamindar, Pabwa, Bengal; Lala Bihari Lal, M.L.C., Banker Honorary Magistrate and Chairman, District Board, Allahabad; Thakur Ganesh Singh, Deputy Collector (Retired), Honorary Assistant Collector, Moradabad, United Provinces; Rai Sahib Pandit Gopal Das Sharma, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Orai, U. P.; Rai Sahib Jawahir Lal Sinha, Special Magistrate, Honorary Assistant Collector, Ghazipore; Babu Har Prasad, L.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Jaunpur; Lala Hare Lal Gupta, L.M.S., Provincial Medical Service, Officiating Civil Surgeon Muttra; Diwan Deopat Singh, Zamindar of Village Sonera, Tehsil Mahraunli, Jhansi District; Mr. Attar Ram, Divisional Inspector of Schools, Punjab; Rai Sahib Lala Shankar Das, Public Prosecutor, Lyallpur; Babu Ananta Nath Mitra, District and Sessions Judge, Saran, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Kshitish Chandra Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Patna Division, Patna; Babu Bhuban Mohan Das, B.E., Executive Engineer, Central Division, Public Works Department, Patna; Rai Sahib Debendra Chandra Lahiri, Chairman, Deoghar Municipality, Santal Parganas; Rai Sahib Sharat Chandra Aikath, Government Pleader, Chaibasa, Singhbhum, Bihar and Orissa; Subadar Major Jitman Thapa, Military Police Battalion of Agriculture, Central Provinces; Rai Sahib Myitkyina Burma; Rai Sahib Tundi Lal Powar, Extra Assistant Director hib Mathura Prasad Pleader and Mineowner, Chindwara, Central Provinces; Rai Sahib Seth Kishandass Bhagwandass, Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Burhanpur, Nimar District, Central Provinces; Seth Bridh Mall, Hon. Magistrate and Member, Municipal Committee, Ajmer; Rai Sahib Anant Prasad Dube, Personal Assistant to the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department; Rai Sahib Kala Chand Maulik, Assistant Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Government of India; Pandit Ram Nath, B.A., Senior Personal Assistant to Members, Central Board of Revenue; Rai Sahib Bishambar Das Puri, Assistant Director of Finance, Railway Board; Mr. Paresh Nath Mukerji, Personal Assistant to the Post Master-General Bengal and Assam Officer on Special Duty in the Office of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

RAO BAHADURS.

Musirkcuppa Rao Subba Rao Anantapadmanabha Rao, M.A., L.T., Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Madras; Rao Sahib N. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader, Coimbatore; Ganapathi Agraharam Annadurai Ayyar Natesan, B.A., Editor of the "Indian Review" Madras; Rao Sahib C. S. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar Avargal, President of the District Board and Chairman of the Municipal Council, Coimbatore; Rao Sahib Johu Asirvatham Vedanayakar Thevar Avargal, President, Usilampatti Taluk Board, Madura District Madras Presidency; Rai Sahib Medireddi Venkataratnam Nayudi Garu, President of the District Board, Godavari; Penagapari Manicka Sivaghana Mudaliyar, High Court Vakil, Madras; Dr. Krishna Pandalai, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras; Manur Krishnaswami Rtddi Garu, President of the District Board Chingleput; Raman Krishna Pilai, Devaswom Commissioner, Travancore; Rao Sahib Pribhdas Shtwakram Advani, Bench Magistrate and Secretary, Lady Dufftrin Association, Hyderabad, Sind; Vinayak Vaman Mulay, President, Sholapur Municipality, Bombay Presidency; Rao Sahib Manuji Rajuji, Building Contractor, Bombay; Rao Sahib Vishwanath Nilkanth Godbole, L.C.E., Bombay Engineering Service, Assistant Engineer, Nasik, Irrigation Division, Bombay Presidency; Shanmukhappa Ningappa Angadi, Belgaum District; Bombay Presidency; Chamanlal Girdharlal Mehta, Karbhari, Palitana, Western India rit Deshmukh, Pleader and Chairman, Dismech, Civil Surgeon, Burma; Mr. Yado Am States; Rao Sahib Jeoudasan Swamidian District Council, Raipur, Central Provinces; Rao Sahib Muttiala Venkat Krishnayya, Millowner and Merchant, Secunderabad; Rao Sahib Onkar Singh, Assistant Surgeon, Hewson Hospital, Jodhpur, Rajputana.

SARDAR SAHIBS.

Babu Parduman Singh, Pleader, Multani Sardar Fateh Singh, M.B.E., Vice-President, District Board, Ferozepore; Sardar Upar Singh of Kalaswala, Sialkot District; Risaldar Janmeja Singh of Kasur, Lahore District; Sardar Chajju Singh, District Officer, Amlos, Nabha; Sardar Zora Singh, District Magistrate, Phul, Nabha.

KHAN SAHIBS.

Janab Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Huzur Sheristadar, Collector's Office, Bellary; Fateh Muhammad Fakir Muhammad Munshi Proprietor, Gujarat Islam Match Factory, Ahmedabad; Wadero Muhammad Siddik, Wagan District, Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Societies, Larkana, Sind; Malik Khan Amir Khan, Contractor, Royal Air Force, Drigh Road, Karachi, Sind; Darashah Dhanjishah Kothawala, Insptctor of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency; Pir Rasulbaksh Shah Waind Pir Mahbub Shah, M.L.C., President, Ghotki Municipality, Sukkur District, Sind; Sorabji Bomonshaw Ginwalla, Honorary Second Class Magistrate and Municipal Councillor, City Municipality, Broach; Ahmed Hussein Mir Saheb Kadri, British Mamlatdar, Kurbhai, Balasinor State, Rewa Kantha Agency; Maulvi Kabiruddin Ahmad, Officiating Second Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division; Maulvi Muhammad, Professor of Arabic, Islamic Intermediate College, Dacca; Maulvi Tarip Muhammad, Chairman, Naogaon Local Board, Rajshahi, Bengal; Maulvi Aminuddin Ahmad, Talukdar and President of the Azimnagar Union Board, Dacca; Munshi Muhammad Mushtaq Ali Khan, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Munshi Muhammad Husain, United Provinces Engineering Service, Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch United Provinces; Agha Mohammad Ali Husain, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Munshi Khuda Nur Khan, Inspector of Police, United Provinces; Munshi Fazal Husain, Inspector of Police, United Provinces; Saiyid Amir Hasan, Vice-Principal Central Weaving Institute, Benares, U. P.; Munshi Muhammad Abdul Hakim Faridi, Superintendent, Kham Bhabar Estate, Garhwal; Saiyid Akbar Ali, Provincial Subordinate Medical Service, Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator of Pharmacy and Storekeeper, Agra Medical School, United Provinces; Chaudhri Altaf Ali Kakkezai of Sialkot District; Abbas Ali Khan, Janjua Rajput of Dhamial, Rawalpindi District; Chaudhri Sardar Khan, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Attock, Punjab; Munshi Ghulam Mohiuddin, Deputy Collector, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab; Sayad Nasir Mohiuddin of Batala, Gurdaspur District, Punjab; Maulvi Ahmad Mir, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Rtgistration, Bihar and Orissa; Ghulam Muhammad Mati, Inspector of Police, Bihar and Orissa; Maulvi Ahmad Hussain, Deputy Collector, Bihar and Orissa; Moulvi Naiibullah Khan, Zamindar and Honorary Magistrate, Hajipur, Bihar and Orissa; Shaik Kadir Bux, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Selection Grade, Lunatic Asylum, Rangoon; Seth Fakir Mohammed, Merchant, Saugor; Sheikh Nabi Bakhsh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi; Subedar Abdur Razak, I.M.D., Sub-Assistant Surgeon in Charge, Civil Dispensary, Dalbandin, Baluchistan; Ruhulla Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kohat District, North-West Frontier Province; M. Muhammad Khan, District Judge, Hazara, North-West Frontier Province; Sayed Abdulla Jan Badshah of Batgram, Charsadda Sub-Division, Peshawar District, North-West Frontier Province; Malik Shahzar Khan, Torikhel, Utmanzai Wazir, North-West Frontier Province; Syed Raza Hussain, B.A., L.T., Head Master, Moinia Islamia High School, Ajmer; Munshi Tafail Muhammad, Assistant Engineer, Delhi; Abdul Latik Khan, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, Survey Superintendent, Mosul, Iraq; Muhammad Ismail Khan, Merchant of Muhammerah and Abadan, Persian Gulf; Mahomed Jahangir Khan, His Majesty's Consul, Jalalabad; Munshi Abdul Aziz Siddique, late Head Assistant, Indian Army Service Corps, United Provinces District; Mr. Hormusjee Dorabjee Chenoi, Deputy Assistant Controller, Military Accounts, Western Command and Baluchistan District; Mr. Muhammad Hussain Khan, Superintendent, Railway Board; Maulvi Abdur Rahman Khan, First Assistant to the Imperial Economic Society, Botanist, Agricultural Research Institute, Busa; Mr. M. Sabihuddin, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, Fyzabad Division; Haji Abdul Sattar Aksakal (Retired), British Consulate, Kashgar.

RAI SAHIBS.

Babu Umesh Chandra Chanda, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, Bengal; Babu Binod Bihari, Sadhu Zamindar Kapilmuni, Khulna, Bengal; Babu Sati Prasad Ganguli, Bengal Junior Civil Service, Revaluation Officer, Jessore, Bengal; Babu Satish Chandra Ghosh, Superintendent, Dacca Orphanage, and Secretary, Deaf and Dumb School, Dacca, Bengal; Babu Mahendra Nath Sinha, Assistant Commissioner, Calcutta Police, Calcutta, Bengal; Babu Rajendra Nath Basu, Inspector, Bengal Police, Howrah, Bengal; Babu Basanta Kumar Mukharji, Inspector, Bengal Police, Dacca; Babu Madhu Sudan Basu, Talukdar and President, Chandahar Union Board, Manikganj, Dacca; Babu Umesh Chandra Dhar, Talukdar and President, Kaliganj Union Board, Dacca; Babu Kshitish Chandra Datta, Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Midnapre; Babu Girindra Nath Ray Chaudhuri, Mukhtear, Madaripur, Faridpur; Babu Priya Nath Saha, Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, Calcutta; Banzu Magh Madhbar, Panzupara Teakbhal, Khopupara, Bakarganj; Babu Kali Prasanna Ray, Publicity Officer, Public Health Department; Sardar Gyan Singh, Inspector of Police, United Provinces; Babu Jogendra Nath Mukharji, Principal, Shiam Sundar Memorial, Intermediate College, Chandausi; Babu Asharfi Lal, Head Master, Government High School, Pilibhit; Chaudhari Chhunni Singh, Rais and Honorary Magistrate, Mehtaur, Bijnor District; Babu Lal Mohan Banerji, B.Sc., LL.B., Honorary Special Railway Magistrate, Allahabad; Babu Sher Singh, Subordinate Engineering Service, Overseer, Sub-Divisional Officer, Sarda Division, Lucknow, United Provinces; Subedar Mahabir Singh, Secretary, District Soldiers' Board, Unao; Hakim Baij Nath of Moradabad, United Provinces; Babu Kamlapat Ram, Honorary Magistrate, Fyzabad; Sadh Jagmohan Narayan, Rais, Farrukhabad; Babu Rup Besant, Chairman, Municipal Board, Bulandshahr; Babu Pryag Dayal, Curator, Provincial Museum, Lucknow; Babu Ram Ratan, Forest Ranger, United Provinces; Babu Brij Ballabh Kishore, Sub-Registrar, Fyzabad; Mr. Manjulal Jadavrai Thakor, District Medical Officer of Health, Gurgaon; Lala Gokal Chand, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Officer-in-Charge of the Kahror Dispensary, Multan District; Lala Shiv Shankar, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant (Retired), Gurgaon; Lala Sita Ram of Sirsa, Hissar District; Lala Nathu Ram, Chief Police Officer, Nabha; Prabodh Chandra Ghose, Assistant Engineer, Bihar and Orissa; Abu Maheshvari Prashad Varma, Inspector of Police, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Jogesh Chandra Guha, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Mathura Prashad Panjiar of Madhubani, Darbhanga; Babu Ramji Das Gupta, Assistant Professor, Bihar College of Engineering, Patna; Babu Gopal Chandra Ganguli, Professor of English, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack; Babu Kumar Nath Bagchi, M.B., D.T.M., Chemical Analyst, Bihar and Orissa; Beharj Lal Koleh, Divisional Accountant, Public Works Department, Shwebo, Burma; Khirod Kumar Ghose, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Selection Grade, Civil Hospital, Myitkyina, Burma; Seth Saduram Shiv Gulam of Katnimurwara, Jubbulpore District; Pandit Sheoshankar Pandya, late Head Master, Municipal Anglo-Vernacular School, Sani; Babu Bharat Chandra Das, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Assam; Babu Dina Nath Das, B.A., B.L., Extra Assistant Commissioner (Retired), Sylhet; Srijut Jogendra Nath Hazarika, Honorary Magistrate and Mauzadar, Khatoal, Nowgong; Lala Dittu Ram, late Manager, Dayanand Anglo-Vernacular School, Quetta; Lala Devi Ditta Mal, Civil Assistant Surgeon, North-West Frontier Province; Lala Chuni Lal, Assistant Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province; Mr. Chuni Lal Kapur, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, at present Survey Officer, Bhopal State, Central India; Pandit Suraj Narain Sharma, Tutor to His Highness the Maharajah of Jaipur; Babu Kanhaya Lall, Assistant Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner; Lala Ratan Lal, M.A., Head Master, Government High School, Delhi; Lala Radha Kishen Sethi, Contractor, Srinagar; Sonam Dadul Rhenock Kazi, Manager of the private estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Sikkim, and Member of the State Council, Sikkim; Mr. Dan Singh Rai, Superintendent, Medical Branch, Lahore District Headquarters; Mr. Jogdhian Chibber, Camp Superintendent, Air Headquarters, British Forces in Iraq, Baghdad; Mr. Sati Nath Palit, Assistant Audit Officer, East Indian Railway; Mr. Bepin Behary Sen, Treasurer, Calcutta Custom House; Mr. Maharaj Krishna, Cashier, Finance Department, Government of India; Babu Kunja Behari Nandu, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Railway; Mr. Charles Mathew Boome, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway; Babu Basanta Kumar Maitra, Office of the Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta; Lala Bhag Mal, Superintendent, Office of the Superintending Engineer, Simla Imperial Circle.

RAO SAHIBS.

D. V. Ramayya Garu, Manager, Presidency Port Office, Madras; O. N. Ramaswami Iyer, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency; Kantamneni Venkata Rangayya Garu, Village Munsiff of Nagayatippa Division, Taluk Kistna District, M. R. Rly; Krishnarao Shevrampant Pimperker Avargal, Weaving Master, Central Jail, Coimbatore; C. R. Murugesh Mudaliyar, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Madras; Veerasamy Dharmalingam Pillay, Head Clerk (Retired), Indian Army Service Corps, Kumbakonam; Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Inspector of Police and Manager, Siddapur Criminal Settlement, Kurnool District; Yedathare Annappa Shetty Avargal, Landlord, Yedathare Baindur, Coondapoor Taluk, South Kanara District, Madras Presidency; Manjeshwar Ananta Rao Avargal, Honorary Secretary, South Kana Co-operative Central Bank, Puttur, South Kanara District; Annadevula Govindu Reddi Garu, President of Taluk Board, Nellore, Madras Presidency; Vinjimur Krishnama Achariyar Avargal, Head Clerk, Correspondence Section, Office of University of Madras; Cintamoni Karuppan Chettiyar Avargal, Merchant, Okkur, Sivaganga Taluk, Ramnad District, Madras Presidency; Desaibhai Shankarbhai Patel, President, Taluka Local Board, North Daskroi, Ahmedabad District; Trikamlal Sankalchand Parikh, Banker and President, Nadiad City Municipality, Kaira District, Bombay Presidency; Hiralal Gokaldas Shah, Pleader and President, Kaira Municipality; Harjiwan Valji, Joint Secretary to the Bombay Gowrakshak Mandali, Bombay Suburban District, Bombay Presidency; Balwantrao Rakhamaji Gaikwar, Contractor, Public Works Department, Poona; Manjunath Vithal Kaikini, Zamindar, Kanara and Thana Districts; Ishwar-

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, one of the new Knights in the Birthday Honours list.

lal Pranlal Khansaheb, Head Master, Sarvajanik High School, Surat; Tejumal Naraindas Mansukhani, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, Sind; Chunilal Kisabhai Amin, Range Forest Officer, Halal, Panch Mahals District, Bombay Presidency; Manilal Kashidas Kaji, Deputy Political Agent, Western India States Agency, Daftardar to the Agent to Governor-General, Western India States; Pandit Ramkrishna Rao Shrikhande, Public Prosecutor, Sauger; Mr. Tukaram Sheoram Korde, M.L.C., Chairman, District Council, Akola; Mr. Dwarka Nath Karnik, Inspector of Police, Central Provinces, Arcot; Thangavelu Mudaliar, Vice-President, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Jemadar Chingleput Manickam, I.M.D., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Port Blair; Mr. Moolchand, Assistant Commercial Manager, North-Western Railway; Mr. Janakiram Naidu, Assistant Engineer, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.—A. P.

AWARD OF KAISER-I-HIND MEDALS

SIMLA, July 2.

The Vicery and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-I-Hind medal of the second class for public service in India to:—Doctor Kekhusro Sorabji Sethna, Health Officer, Delhi Municipality, Delhi; The Revd. Joseph Herbert Cope, Superintendent American Baptist Mission, Chin Hills, Honorary Inspector of Government Schools, Chin Hills, Burma; Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, High Court Vakil, Madras; Attavar Balakrishna Shetty Avargal, Member of the District Educational Council, South Kanara and editor of Navayuga, Madras; Miss Susie Sorabji, Principal of the St. Helenas High School, Poona, Bombay; Miss Jessie Edith Smith, Principal, Kalimpong Girls School and Training College, Darjeeling, Bengal; Revd Mother St. Gregory, Principal St. Bedes College and Convent of Jesus and Mary Simla, Punjab; Pestonji Shapurji Dastoor Esquire, Superintendent, Water-Works, Benares, United Provinces; Miss Henrietta Claypole, Matron, Patna General Hospital and Nursing Superintendent, Bihar and Orissa; Doctor Albert Ernest Moore, Mission Hospital, Pelwal, Gurgaon District, Punjab; The Reverend Father Peter John Rieu, Roman Catholic Priest, late Superintendent, Leper Acylum, Rangoon, Burma; The Revd. Peter Abraham Penner, Missionary of the American Mennonite Mission, Champa, Bilaspur District, Central Provinces; Doctor Elizabeth McMaster M.D. in charge Canadian Mission Hospital for Women, Indore Residency, Central India; Mrs. Omila Bala Chatterjee, Delhi; Mrs. Phylis Evelyn Arndt, Madras; Harry Rupert Sylvester Gillespie Esquire, Indian Medical Department, assistant surgeon, Civil and Railway Hospital, Bibi, Baluchistan; Doctor Jacob Solomon, private medical practitioner, Bombay; Mrs. Kathleen Farnie, Hyderabad (Deccan).—A.P.

BRITISH BIRTHDAY HONOURS

NEW PEERS AND PRIVY COUNCILLORS

LONDON, July 2.

The Birthday Honours List covers 18 pages of London Gazette. The recipients are located practically over the whole of the globe, although notable exceptions to this are the Union of South Africa and Canada where conferment of honours is now diafavoured.

The only peerages are:—Lord Tredegar has been raised to Viscounty, and Henry Berry, the coalowner, is appointed a Baron

Three new Privy Councillors are Colonel John Gretton, Sir Halford Mackinder and Lord Onslow.

Six Baronetcies are awarded for politics and Public services.

The most prominent names among the 25 Knight Bachelor are Henry Coward, the ... F. E. Lacey, and Stanley Mach...

The Grand Cross of the Bath is conferred on Sir Herbert Samuel, chairman of the recently appointed Coal Commission.

Mrs. Massey, widow of the late Premier of New Zealand, is the sole recipient of the Dame Grand Cross of the Empire, while among the five Dame Commanders figure a veteran actress Mrs. Kendal and Dr. Mary Scharlieb.

Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George—Abdul Mushin Begalsadun, Premier of Iraq

Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George—Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Prescott, Inspector-General of Police, Iraq and H. L. Dowbiggin Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon.

Honorary Knight Commander of the Empire—Elly Silas Kadoorie of the Charitable Educational Services, Iraq and Palestine, and L. M. Swan, Iraq.

Knight Bachelor—Herbert Baker, architect.

Sir Claud Jacob is promoted to the Grand Cross of the Bath.

Knight Commanders of the Bath—Major Generals Holland-Pryor and H. O. Parr.

Companions of the Bath—E. F. Orton, Col. Dennis Deane and Col. F. S. Keen.

Knight Commander of the British Empire—Major-General Cyril Deverell.

Commanders of the Empire.—Lieut. Colonels Charles Landon and A. C. B. Mackinnon, Col. G. C. Sturrock and C. C. Harward of Ceylon.—Reuter.

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.

Promotions to the Royal Victorian Order incude Knight Commanders John Fortesque, historian, and John Murray, the head of publishing of that name.

Commander of British Empire. Miss Knapp, Q.A.M.N.S. India.—Reuter

LATE SIR PAUL CHATER.

The Birthday honours list states that His Majesty would have approved of the Knight Commandership of the Empire to Sir Paul Chater in recognition of his services at Hongkong had he survived.—Reuter.

ARMY HONOURS

SIMLA, July 8.

The following Army honours are gazetted:

... ... *TO BE G. C. B.*..... ... .

General Sir Claud W. Jacob, K.C.B., K. C. S. I. D.S.O., (Indian Army)

TO BE K.C.B.

Major-General P. Holland Pryor (Indian Army); Major-General H. O. Parr, (Indian Army, Retired).

TO BE C. B.

Major General C. F. Orton (Indian Army Colonel Commandant D. Deane (Indian Army), Col. Commandant F. S. Keen (Indian Army, Retired).

TO BE C.B. E.

Colonel on the Staff G. C. Sturrock (British Service); Lt. Col. C. R. H P Landon, 10/20th Burma Rifles; Lt. Col. A C B Mackinnon 2/2nd King Edwards Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Chief Lady Superintendent Miss M D Knapp, R R C Queen Alexandras' Military Nursing Service for India

TO BE O. B. E.

Lt. Col. R J T Stewart, Supernumerary List, Indian Army; Lt. Col. H R Brown (Indian Medical Service); Major and Brevet Lt. Col. C E Steel, Royal Army Veterinary Corps; Major A G Rainsford-Hannay, (Royal Engineers); Major J B O Trimble (The East Yorkshire Regiment), Major C J S Le Cornu 2/18th Frontier Force Rifles Major G F J Paterson, (Indian Army) Major E J Ross 1/8th Gurkho Rifles; Captain A B Blaxland, 1/7th Rajput Regiment; Capt. R. Eustace, 1/18 Royal Garhwal Rifles; Lt. F. G. Griffith, M B E, the North Western Railway Regiment (Auxiliary Force) India.

TO BE M. B. E.

Captain F. M S Gibson, (The Devonshire Regiment); Captain F G Harvey (Army Educational Corps); Captain J. Mahoney (Royal Tank Corps); Captain W M Clapp, 1/19th Hyderabad Regiment; Captain B H G Tucker 1/10th Gurkha Rifles; Lt. T W Bell, 3/6th Dragoon Guards, Lt. R H ooper, the King's Shropshire Light Infantry Lt. W T Lunt, Army Educational Corps; Lt. A J Foude, India Miscellaneous List; Conductor H J Cheetham, Indian Army Ordnance Corps; Conductor F W Tolley, Indian Miscellaneous List; Conductor T H Wemm, Indian Army Service iCorps (Staff Sergeant) and Major F Gill, Indian Corps of Clerks.—A.P.

THE WISDOM OF NATIONS

The wisdom of nations is that good common sense which is general among all civilized peoples, based on knowledge gained by experiences not peculiar to any particular race or country but to the whole of mankind.

For example, in all corners of the world now-a-days it is generally acknowledged that Dr. Williams' pink pills are the one great remedy of paramount value for maladies arising from weak watery blood and disordered nerves, such as anaemia, neurasthenia, digestive weakness, rheumatic troubles and nervous debility. Women everywhere likewise are aware of their great efficacy as a specific for the ailments peculiar to their sex. Read the following attestations:—

ENGLAND: Mr. J. H. Smith, manufacturers' agent, 14 Burlington Road, Blackpool, states:—"When suffering from acute nervous breakdown caused by over work I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they made an entirely new man of me. The pills seemed as if by magic to create new life and energy."

AMERICA: Mrs. M. E. Norwood, 3075 Madeline Street, Oakland, Cal., says:—"I was as pale as a ghost for a long time, was losing strength, felt always tired, and could not eat a meal with any enjoyment. On the recommendation of a doctor in New York I tried Dr. Williams' pink pills and they had a wonderful effect, restoring my colour, appetite and strength."

FRANCE: Mons. Y. de Borgeneuve, of 15 'bis,' Rue, Cauchois, Paris, aged 80, reports:—"Stomach and intestinal troubles were assailing me and I had perpetual headaches and rheumatism until I took Dr. Williams' pink pills. I owe infinite gratitude to these pills for by their aid I passed safely through this exceedingly critical period."

ITALY: The Rev. Father P. Caneto, parish priest of Calice Ligure Genova, states:—"I am of advanced age and Dr. Williams' pink pills have greatly benefited my health. They have enabled me to regain my forces—energy, appetite and activity—and have thus facilitated the work of my ministry."

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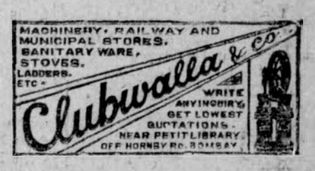
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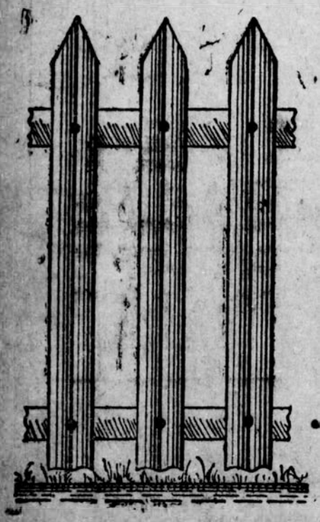

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MRKET REPORT

Bombay, July 2.

Money:—The money market continued to be quite easy, and there have been numerous lenders in the market. Consequently, the call money rate dropped to 2 3|4 per cent. and fixed deposits are now quoted for two to six months at 2 1|2 per cent., while rates for twelve months funds are unchanged at 4 per cent. to 4 1|2 per cent.

Government securities showed some weakness during the period, and 3 1|2 per cent. Paper dropped from Rs. 76|11 to Rs. 76, closing at Rs. 76|4, while the discount on the new 4 per cent. Loan increased from As. 6 to as high as one rupee, closing at a discount of As. 14. The situation cleared up at the settlement in the securities market, and the expected crisis did not materialize. There were practically no failures, and where difficulties arose they have been compromised. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans were steady at Rs. 102 and Rs. 103|4. 1945-55 Loon declined from Rs. 10|11 to Rs. 107|6. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds kept steady at Rs. 106|7. 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 and 1927, changed hands at Rs. 100|8 and Rs. 101|8, 1930 at Rs. 105|15 and 1932 at Rs. 108, 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 112|2.

The Currency returns as at 22nd June shows an increase of Rs. 129.24 lakhs in the total number of notes in circulation to Rs. 189.96 crores. Silver coins have also increased by a like amount to Rs. 81.69 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 7.75 crores respectively. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 58.83 as against 58.55 a week ago.

Exchange.—Sterling exchange was quiet during the first part of the week and the quotations declined slightly from 1s. 5 7|8d. to 1s. 5 27|32d., but at the close the sentiment was somewhat stronger and the quotation advanced to 1S. 5 29|32d., mostly in response to more favourable whether reports. As usual at this time of the year the volume of business done was small, few bills being offered and the demand for bullion T. T. slack. Forward rates improved in sympathy with the ready quotation. July is quoted at 1s. 5 7|8d., August at 1s. 5 29|32d., September|October at 1s. 5 15|16d., November 1s. 5 32|32d., December 1s. 6d. and January|February 1s. 6 1|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation was steady at 4.86 13|16dols. throughout the week, but at the close declined slightly to 4.86 9|16dols. All of the Continental currencies showed weakness. French francs. dropping from 167.25 to 178.62 Belgian from 169 to 177 and the Italian lira from 133 to 136.

Gold:—This was the settlement week and the bull interest wass somewhat grtater, with the result that gold prices were slightly depressed by this factor, as well as by the stronger sentiment in sterling exchange. From the opening price of Rs. 21|7 per tola the rate declined to Rs. 21|6|3 at the close. The settlement passed off smoothly but a fair amount of budli business was done at a discount of one anna per tola. The off-take, including the settlement off-take, averaged about 25,000 tolas per day, but arrivals were fairly heavy, and the stocks on hand in this market are estimated at about 10 lakhs tolas (bars and coin). London gold prices were steady throughout the week at 84s. 11 1|2d. except for one day when the quotation dropped to 84.10 1|14d. Sovereigns in sympathy with ready gold quotations, were slightly weaker, declining from Rs. 13|8 to Rs. 13|6 for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21|7 and Rs. 21|6|3 for ready on 26th June settlement, Rs. 21|7|9 and Rs. 21|6|3 for 26th July settlement and Rs. 21|7|3 and Rs. 21|7 for 24th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £39,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £120,000 and from Durban £252,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 82,98,020 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is about £20,000.

In a detailed statement appearing in a recent issue of the "Statist" the estimated gold output of the world in 1925 is valued at a little over £81 million, as compared with £92.7 million in 1914. Out of this the share of the British Empire is £56.4 million, which is about £2 million less than pre-war. Although the value of the gold produced by the Empire has decreased, the percentage of the world output represented by British production has increased, from 59.9 per centt. to 69.7 per cent. It is also interesting to note that the world's output of gold has increased from the figure of £7 million, shown as the ten year average in 1840 to 1850, to the present amount of £81 million after having touched the record figure of £97 1|2 million in 1913.

Silver:—Silver quotations were inclined to be weaker early in the week, the quotation dropping from Rs. 68|8 to Rs. 68|5 per 100 tolas, but the commencement of the settlement, the bull inttrest began taking deliveries, and the rate improved to Rs. 68|13 at the close. A fair amount of business was done, mostly inter-bazar transactions and apparently both America ond China were out of the market. The off-take declined slightly to an average of about 150 bars per day, and as arrivals were only small, the stock on hand is now reduced to about 3000 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 2s. 11 3|4d. to the closing rate of 2s. 11-9|16d. on Wednesday. Thursday and Friday are holidays in Shanghai and that market will not reopen until Saturday. London rates during the week were remarkably quiescent, silver being quoted at 30-3|16d. throughout the week except for one day when the rate dropped to 30-1|8d. At the close the quotation improved to 30-1|4d. both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 68|13 and Rs. 68|5 for ready and 30th June settlement and Rs. 69-1 and Rs. 68-7 for 29th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £285,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £315,000. The total imports of silver during the week amounted to 241 bars and Rs. 28,406 in coin. This week's shipment from London is about £15,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for five days during the week under report. Rates for cotton mill shares were steady at the opening, but towards the close quotations tended to decline on the approoch of the settlement as bulls were unloading their holdings. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 886|4—878; Century Rs. 372|8—367|8; Central India Rs. 511|4—507|8—510; Crescent Rs. 177|8—178|12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 850—836|4—843|12; Madhowji Rs. 87|8—85; New Great Rs. 301|4—287|8; Pearls Rs. 475—465; Simplex Rs. 112|8—108|12—111|4 and Swadeshi Rs. 477|8—475.

Miscellaneous shares also showed slight weakness. Andhra Valleys declined from Rs. 677|8 to Rs. 672|8. Alcocks and Bombay Troms are also down from Rs. 180 to Rs. 172|8 and from Rs. 119|6 to 118|12 respectively, while Tata Hydros show a slight improvement from Rs. 1017|8xd to Rs. 1022|8. Tata Iron Ordys. and Defds. have also dropped from Rs. 29 to Rs. 28|4 and form Rs. 85|10 to Rs. 80|10. Cement shares were steady, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 11|14, Katni Ordy at Rs. 55 and Defds. at Rs. 125. Railway shares kept steady throughout the week except Tapti Valleys which declined from Rs. 710 to Rs. 707|8.

Bank shares improved on the whole. Imperial Banks form Rs. 1670 to Rs. 1685 and Contributories from Rs. 421|4 to Rs. 425. Bank of India shares kept steady round Rs. 81 and those of the Central Banks are quoted at Rs. 26|12.

CALCUTTA.

Jute shares continue to be steady, and the price of Hessians has been remarkably constant during the week at Rs. 51|11, except for one day when the quotation declined to Rs. 15 9.

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REPORT OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO

New York, June 3.

Cotton:—The most direct explanation of the recent consideration decrease in the volume of trading on all of the Cotton Exchanges appears to be that the presnt situation completely fails to provide an adequate basis for trace or speculative operations on either side of the market. Until important developments relative to the production or manufacture of cotton occur, business may be expected to continue on a restricted scale with price movements confined to a narrow range.

It is clearly recognized that the discount on distant positions, reflecting the possibility of another large crop and the firm attitude of spot holders, encourages the spinner to buy from hand to mouth, to refrain from making extensive forward purchases and to limit his output to the amount necessary for the fulfilment of orders, but while spindle activity is decreasing, the absence of a corresponding falling-off in retail distribution of finished goods is not without bullish possibilities.

The foreign situation cannot be said to have improved. Only in France and Japan is the cotton textile industry flourishing. Mill curtailment in Lancashire is no longer dependent on the voluntary agreement of mill owners; it is, on account of the pro tracted coal strike, compulsory. As practically all other British industries are adversely affected by the shortage of fuel, unemployment and loss of purchasing power must inevitably result in decreasing the consumption of cotton. While the European outlook is most unsotisfactory, powerful international infiflences are at work, encouraging the hope that at no distant date, the Continent may commence to rise, phoenix-like from the ashes of political and industrial turmoil.

Domestic mill curtailment and depressing advices from abroad have apparently failed to exert any pronounced influence on sentiment. Attention is almost entirely directed towards new crop possibilities. That the acreage planted to cotton will approach record proportions appears to have been discounted. Weather conditions during the past week have, on the whole, been favourable for new crop progress. Temperatures have been about normal. Light to moderate rainfall over much of the central and western belts were generally beneficial but, in a large part of Arkansas, lack of moisture is preventing germination and retarding growth. Reports from the Carolinas and North Georgia are decidedly unfavourable. Scattered showers in those regions have been quite inadequate to relieve the prevailing drought conditions which are becoming serious and which, together with the belief that a prolonged period of favourable weather is still necessary to overcome the general delay in new crop progress, have been largely responsible for the noticeable absence of selling pressure.

The technical position of the market indicates, in our opinion, that prices will readily respond to bullish developments and while the controlling influence of weather conditions makes pronounced views unwarranted, the policy of buying conservatively on recessions may result favourably.

DUTY ON SPELTER AND GALVANISED HARDWARE

GOVT. OF INDIA'S VIEW

SIMLA, July 2.

The Government of India have announced their views on the Tariff Board's Report in connection with the applications for removal of the duty on spelter and for enhancement of the duty on imported galvanised hardware. In view of the fact that the statutory enquiry into the steel industry which is now in progress embraces the existing protective duty on galvanised sheet and also because the recommendation for removal of the duty is based on general rather than on immediate need of the particular industry, Government have decided that the recommendation in connection with spelter should be considered when protection for the steel industry is discussed at the Budget session of 1927. In regard to galvanised hardware Government accept the finding of the Board that there should be no protective duty.—A.P.

Thomas Walsh a European who was recently arrested on a charge of attempting to obtain goods on credit from two clothiers of Lahore by presenting them with bogus letters of authority purporting to emanate from Mr. Ogilvie, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, has been prosecuted under Section 420 I.P.C. before Rai Saheb Karamchand. The accused has pleaded guilty and the Court will pass orders shortly.—A.P.

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AGRA TENANCY BILL

FURTHER DISCUSSION

NAINITAL TALLITAL, July 3.

The proceedings of the United Provinces Legislative Council commenced to-day. Discussion on the amendment on the Agra Tenancy Bill was resumed. Twelve clauses together with their sub-clauses were discussed to-day, two of them raising a warm debate. The first was the motion of Mr. Hafiz Husain about the omission of sub-clauses 10 (E) and 10 (F) from the Bill. These clauses include "Statutory Tenants" and "Heirs of Statutory Tenants" in classes of tenants enumerated in the Bill. The statutory tenure forms the back bone of the proposed act and the omission of the two sub-clauses would mean defeating the principles of the Bill. Zemindars mostly sided with the mover, while the Swarajists and Government opposed the motion, which was finally lost.

SWARAJIST AMENDMENT.

Pandit Govind Vallabh, the Swarajist leader, moved for the addition of a new clause to the effect "and every tenant who has cultivated his holding as the statutory tenant without subletting any portion of it, continuously for twelve years after commencement of this Act, shall acquire all the rights and be subject to all the liabilities conferred and imposed on the occupancy tenants by this Act".

It was vehemently opposed by the Government members and the Zemindars, and was defeated by an overwhelming majority, 25 voting for and 60 against it.—F. P.

REGULATION OF PROCESSION IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, July 3.

The District Superintendent of Police, Nagpur, has promulgated the following order:—

In order to ensure the maintenance of peace and order on the occasion of the Ashadha Ekadashi and the Moharrum Festivals which coincide this year, with the concurrence of the District Magistrate, it is ordered under section 30 (2) of the Police Act that any person who intends to conduct a procession of any kind on either July 21st or 22nd within the limits of the Nagpur municipal and civil station areas, shall apply for a license beforehand which should contain particulars of the time and route of the procession."—F. P.

PUNITIVE POLICE IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

A notification in the United Provinces "Government Gazette" says that the Governor-in-Council has declared that, on account of the disturbed state of Allahabad city and the conduct of the inhabitants thereof, it is expedient to increase the number of police in the city. This proclamation will remain in force for a period of one year.—Free Press.

(A Government "Communique", dated, Nainital, June 15, announcing the Government policy in respect of Hindu-Muslim riots, mentioned that Government would impose punitive police in the locality in which the conduct of the inhabitants justified this measure. Allahabad is the first city where this step has been taken so far.)

NON-BAILABLE WARRANT AGAINST M. L. C.

SIMLA, July 2.

A non-bailable warrant for arrest of a muember of the Punjab Council, Chowdhri Tek Ram, was brought by a police sub-inspector to the Punjab Council to-day, but as Chowdhri Tek Ram had left Simla on 30th the warrant could not be executed and has been sent back. It is stated that Chowdhri Tek Ram was summoned as a witness by Mr. Rikhi Kesh, 1st Class Magistrate, Rohtak, in a murder case, but having failed to appear before the court, the non-bailable warrant was issued against him. It is understood Chowdhri Tek Ram having become aware of the issue of the warrant asked for protection of the President of the Council against arrest during session, and that on being told that the President could not intervene left Simla on 30th.—A.P.

LANSDOWNE JUTE MILL STRIKE

CALCUTTA, July 2.

The strike at the Lansdowne Jute Mill continues. It is reported that although several of the strikers are willing to resume work they are alleged to have been prevented by some Sirdars under threats. The police are taking all precaution to prevent any trouble and everything is now quiet.—A.P.

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The word for July is "MELLOW"

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Are
Not
Usually
Frightened
At
Children
Taking
Unnecessarily
Risky
Exploits

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3. Prizes as mentioned above will be awarded, in order of merit, to those competitors who, in the opinion of the Managers of the Competition, have submitted the best entries and entries will be judged in accordance with their originality, cleverness and wit. A competitor who submits more than one entry may win more than one prize, as prizes will be awarded strictly on the merit of each entry.

4. Under no circumstances whatever will either the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., acknowledge receipt of any entries, nor will they accept any responsibility for any entries not received, whatever may have been the reason for such non-receipt, and under no circumstances will the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., enter into any correspondence with competitors or with intending competitors on this or any other subject whatever in connection with the competition, the rules and conditions of which are clearly laid down herein.

5. The judging of all entries will take place each month as soon as possible after the last day of each month, and the sentence which wins the first prize, together with the names and addresses of all prize winners will be published in the principal newspapers.

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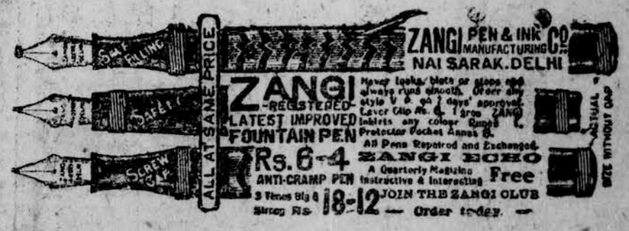

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